The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,778.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
" Ratnagherry	26	" Galle	2
" Vingorla	26	" Negapatam	5
" Carwar	27	" Pondicherry	6
" Mangalore	28	" Madras	9
" Cannanore	29	" Coconada	11
" Tellicherry	29	" Vizagapatam	11
" Calicut	30	" Bimlipatam	12
" Beypore	29	" Gopalpore	13
" Cochin	30	" False Point	14
" Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

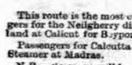
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Tenner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
" Kurrachee .....Nov	4	" Mahomerah	18
" Guadur	5	" Fao	18
" Muscat	8	" Bushire	20
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Linga	22
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	14	" Muscat	26
" Fao	15	" Guadur	28
" Mahomerah	15	" Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay ..... Dec.	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesos, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Establishment by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT of the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

To the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

YARROW and HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery :—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad :—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
" 30 feet long	£115
" 37 feet long	£140
" 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW and HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most succes-fully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undermntioned Agents for the sale of their p re parati-ns in India. The first consignment goes forward by the S eamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mirzara.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35 ; 2nd class £24.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambrie.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

The very things in the very nick of time.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an Extensive assortment of beautiful ILLUMINATIONS, suited for the reception Halls of the richest in the la d. These are most elegant in design, being in the form of fruit and flower plants, with fruits and flowers all in their natural tints and tastefully arranged in baskets, and otherwise to serve as table ornaments. The fruits and flowers being formed to receive the lights appear quite fairy like among the less illuminated foliage, nothing could be more attractive for a Dewallee Illumination.

2 Table Lamps with Time-pieces (new invention).

These are but a few and no one should lose the opportunity of at least beholding them. They are now on view.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, an excellent new Piano especially suitable to Indian Climate, by Messrs Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, Harness, being the Property of T. W. Wood, Esq., at his Residence, Malabar Hill, Bungalow No. 26.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of October 1870, at exactly 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above bungalow, the whole of that valuable and neat household furniture, best plated glass and porc-lainware, piano, carriages, horses, harness, and a number of choice garden plants, being the property of the abovenamed Gentleman.

Further particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from Saturday, 22nd instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colour d Piece Goods, &c.

2 Cases handsome Kerosine Lamps, of great variety.
2 ditto superfine Nct.
12 set best English plated mounted single harness.
2 Cases 200 pieces White M lls 20 yards 45 inch.
2 ditto 400 ditto Book Muslin 10 yards 40 inch.
2 ditto 240 ditto Assorted Lappets 10 yards 40 inch.
4 Bales Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.
6 ditto ditto 7 lbs.

At 2 P.M.

Two handsome light English-built Mail Phaeton.
One English-built Brougham, with a powerful Grey Horse and Harness.
One English-built circular glass fronted miniature Brougham by Nees.
One ditto ditto Mail Phaeton.
One Calcutta-built Buggy.

At 2 P.M.

By order of Aboo Tallub, Agent of Nawab Mahomedally Khan Bahadoor.

One handsome Bay Arab Horse.
One ditto Grey ditto
One ditto Chesnut ditto
One ditto Black Arab Mare.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEST PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE, ARGAND CHANDELIERS, A PIERCE MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANO, by C. H. SCHRODER, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, cut glass pitcher, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables in 3 and 4 pieces, round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, screens, teapoys, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, handsome crystal cut glass 8 and 10 light chandeliers, plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, handsome drawing and dining-room carpets, double branched wallshades, pictures, four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey flashitter Arab horses, and set of harness ; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD at the CLUB-HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 1st November 1870, at 5 o'clock P.M. W. P. WALSHE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 22nd October 1870.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 21st October 1870.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of NOOR MAHOMED DATTOO-BHOY SONS & Co.

THE FINAL ACCOUNT and VOUCHERS of the Liquidation of the above ESTATE have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the PROTHONOTARY of the HIGH COURT.

W. ADAMS, Trustee.

Bombay, 21st October 1870.

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender,	Rose.
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each, Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12 ; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by
J. A. NEWNHAM,
at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,

is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk.

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

Wholesale Agents :—
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

INDIAN TEAS,
(KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY'S.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Kousanie Mixture, 2 lb. packet per lb.			
Souchong, finest,	ditto per lb.	2 4	2 12
Orange Pekoe,	1 lb. packet		
Hyson (Green),	ditto	2 10	3 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE LOVER'S LAMP ;

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST NIGHT LIGHT IN THE WORLD,

With box of wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8 ; Credit Rs. 5.

A large variety of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

FIRST ASSORTMENT PRINCIPALLY SALAD.

Bean, Windsor ;	Cucumber ;	Onion ;
Beet-root ;	Endive ;	Radish, long ;
Celery ;	Lettuce ;	Radish, Turnip ;
Cress ;	Mustard ;	Peas.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke, Purple Globe ;	Cabbage ;	Knol Kohl, White ;
Artichoke, White Globe ;	Carrot, large ;	Parsley, Curled ;
Bean, French ;	Carrot, small ;	Peas ;
Brocoli ;	Cauliflower ;	Spinach ;
	Custard Veg. Marrow ;	Tomata ;
	Knol Khol, Green ;	Turnip.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OVERLAND,
On Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passengers served in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JARVIS and COMPANY, TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS,

29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season of English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —

29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	7
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Fortmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	.....	9 0
BADHAM'S "	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S "	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S "	French Colored Shirts ..	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S "	White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S "	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S "	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S "	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S "	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S "	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S "	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westroff and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A Tropical Sun without blistering,
Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw or Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colors
Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black.
Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Sabarmuttee Station and Veeramgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders of the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches :
Calcutta. | Saharumpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms : If to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandize for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent
On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operations.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing prices of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"by a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preser

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares little lowered. Other shares remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,850
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	100	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118 exd
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	435

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	255

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' P'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	109 9/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	109.
Do.	60 days' sight	224d.
Madras	At sight	99.
Do.	30 days' sight	99.
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114¼
Five per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
10 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-4
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold per oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—17TH OCTOBER 1870.

Tax following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, two or three lots of half a lakh each, at Rs 98-0 or 2-0 discount; sums of Rs 25,000 and under, at Rs 98-4 or 1-14 discount; and Rs 5,000 and under at Rs 98-4 or 1-12 discount.

The market closed firm.

4½ per cents at Rs 106-2.

In shares—

Several parcels of East India Railway Stock, exceeding £1,000, at Rs 246 per £22.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, at Rs 50.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.
Simpson, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Surat.
Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mathura.
Holmsted, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Hyderabad (Sind).
Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST OCTOBER.

			p.ton
London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Nominal		
Overland	Steamer	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Clementine	Massac	Zanzibar, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Girvan	Oman	Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
18	Sea Gull (s)	London.
	Hindostan	London.

MADRAS.

Oct.	ARRIVAL.	
14	Mathilda	Calcutta.
Oct.	DEPARTURE.	
15	Duke of Argyll	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 1 case Indiarubber lids, 1 case canisters, 1 case brass pressers, and 1 case shuttles—Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Co.

Ellen Bates, 26 cases yellow metal sheets, Thakersey Soondersee; and 19 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhugwan Mookchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 60 cases brandy, Alsen, Reibe & Co.

Amanda, 50 cases brandy, Alsen, Reibe & Co.

Courier de Bombay, 81 casks brandy, and 625 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Europe (s), 100 cases brandy, Bouneviale and Sibille.

FROM LONDON.

Burlington, 15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sam Mendel, 43 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Balkamah, 22 cases sherry, and 75 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; and 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Ebjee Sowjee.

Galatea, 38 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Gitana, 250 kegs swedish steel, and 200 bundles ditto, Khimjee Jeewan.

Anglia, 250 kegs lead, N. & B. Wadia & Co.

Victoria Cross, 50 boxes soap, Abdoolhusan Goolamhusan.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 5 cases whiskey, 14 cases cognac, 14 cases port-wine, and 10 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; and 9 cases provisions, King, King & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hindostan (s), 45 bales wool, Toolsidass Culianjee; 45 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum; 30 bales cotton, Finlay, Clark & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee; and 50 bales cotton, Stenhouse & Co.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers & Co.; 77 bales cotton, Hejee Currim Jan Mahomed; and 70 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass.

Glensannox, 47 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 100 bales cotton, Bell, Ventz and Lucius; 82 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 45 bales wool, Jaitha Vuriya; 41 bales cotton, N Anchisaur; 90 bales cotton, Luckomsee Bhoraz & Co.; and 75 bales wool, Pursotum Tejsey.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan (s), 1 case sandalwood boxes, N. V. Curranee & Co.; 127 pieces elephant teeth, Gowalbhoy Somjee; 12 bales goat skins, and 9 bales sheep skins, Mahomed Ally Surooodin & Co.

Delaware, 14 bales salted dry hides, Mumoodbhoy Abdool Razon; and 37 cases chundroos, Goolam Hoosen Fazulbhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan (s), 75 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; and 150 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 17 bales white twist, Curseejee Bomanjee; 144 bundle sharkins, Moladinbhoy Soomar; 8 bundles fishmaws, Moladinbhoy Soomar; 60 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 248 bales cotton, Somaram Khoosalchund; 16 bundles Muscat sharkins, Khulian Abdoola; 46 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amerjee; 30 packages raisins, Jeevanjee Nowrojee; 54 packages sharkins, Ludakhoy Rajaballee; 28 packages sharkins, Khulian Abdoola; 50 packages raisins, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 24 packages sharkins, Ludakhoy Dattoo; 19 packages sharkins, Ca rimbhoy Ebram; 34 chests Malwa opium, Godray Sugun & Co; 26 chests Malwa opium, Jamsetjee Kekesam; 53 chests Malwa opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 25 chests Malwa opium, Jamsetjee Kekeram; 11 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; and 7 packages sharkins, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.
J. CAMERON, Esq.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq.
G. FOGGO, Esq.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.
REV. C. GILDER.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.
REV C. F. H. JOHNSTON.
VEN ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.
HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
REV. W. MAULE.
A. C. MOORE, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
R. G. OXENHAM, Esq.
T. F. PURNETT, Esq
REV. G. C. REYNELL (Hon. Secretary.
GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
REV. C. T. WILSON.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

(RECOGNIZED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING UP TO THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD FOR MATRICULATION.)

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, Late 2nd Master of Albert College, Franzinghan.

HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The Committee having secured a large upper-storied Bungalow, overlooking the Government Gardens, for the Schools, have entirely separated the two departments. For Terms, for Boarders, or Day-Scholars, &c., apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress personally or by letter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEAHY—October 20th, at Kolapore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Leahy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FRASER—October 19th, at the Fort Press, Colaba, Bombay, the beloved wife of J. Fraser, Esq., Engineer, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FYFE—October 17th, at the Free Church Orphanage, Calcutta the wife of W. Crichton Fyfe, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

STEVENSON—October 15th, at the Free Church Mission House, Madras, the wife of the Rev. William Stevenson, prematurely of a son, who survived his birth only an hour.

BURTON—October 14th, at Royapooram, the wife of H. Burton, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

PATTERSON—October 7th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of A. Blakely Patterson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

HUTCHINSON—October 14th, at Agra, the wife of C. W. Hutchinson, Esq., Offg. Postmaster General, N. W. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MEEK—GRAHAM—October 11th, at the Cathedral, Agra, Mr. David Meek to Miss Jane Graham, youngest sister of J. Graham, Esq., Contractor and Builder, Mynpoorie.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

THE well-deserved criticism of the Chamber of Commerce in the Cotton Department has stimulated that body into a little activity. But now that the Secretary of State is engaged in considering whether or not it would be expedient to set up a Ministry of Agriculture for all India, it is desirable that he should also consider whether it would not also be expedient to abolish the separate existence of a Cotton Department in Bombay. We do not like the Minister of Agriculture project. The main use or abuse to which it would give rise would be the appointment of some fortunate gentleman to a high post with high pay, and then the appointment of under-secretaries to do the work, whatever work there is to be done. The result would simply be a further drain on the Treasury without adequate returns, and some two decades hence the collapse of another magnificent idea The Secretary of State, by and with the advice of the Indian Council, might spare our finances from the foolish waste involved in the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. The consolidation of the management of cotton culture is quite another thing. There are some things which may be properly centralized and some which ought to be decentralized. Decentralization of army management, for example, would save much money, conduce to the efficiency of the service, and perhaps to the more equitable distribution of appointments. The decentralization of finance ought to lead to greater economy, might rid us of the curse of those universal taxes and enable local Governments to raise money in modes less onerous to the tax-payers. The Cotton Department, which must be in the main a suggestive, stimulating, and advice giving department, as well as a bureau for the collection and diffusion of useful statistics, might be, if only for the sake of less incomplete statistics, a single department for all India; provided that the Chief Cotton Commissioner worked through the ordinary administration and in concert with it. At this moment one gentleman superintends Bombay, and another all the rest of India; and the consequence is that no complete report or reports on the condition and prospects of cotton for all India can be produced. At all events, before the Home Government decide on burdening the exchequer of India with the useless luxury of a Minister of Agriculture—a sounding name and nothing more—it would be well that the propriety of fusing the two existing Cotton Departments into one should be closely considered. The commercial community, we believe, would prefer one Commissioner for all India; and the tax-paying public, we are certain, would rejoice if the Government were to save them the extra cost which a Minister would surely entail. Little or no extra expense would be incurred by fusing the departments into one, while the creation of a Cotton Secretariat would simply be undisguised prodigality.

IF it be true that the Marquis of Lorn is about to marry the Princess Louise, the incident, when it takes place, will mark a considerable political change. The Royal Marriage Act, due to the pride of George III., will not be repealed, but a precedent will have been set, and it will be easier for the Queen to give a second consent that it could have been to give this first. Even in the corrupt days of the last century it was doubtful policy to send Royal Dukes and Princesses abroad in search of partners, or leave them to form relations at home which wounded the prevailing moral sense. It was said, and doubtless with great truth, that wives or husbands selected from English families, might give rise to jealousies and intrigues, injurious to the State, set up favourites and lead to a jobbing of places; but the danger was not averted, for Mrs. Clark brought ineffable scandal on royalty, and the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Caroline of Brunswick cannot be qualified as an exemplary success. Mrs. Fitzherbert, after all, might have made a better Queen, and have secured, at least it is possible, harmony at the domestic hearth of royalty. No doubt Princes and Princesses must like other folk take their lot in life with its liabilities; but, if no great political harm is done, surely we ought to consider their feelings and consciences, and, as a rule, the State is best served, in these matters, by allowing people of all conditions to be happy in their own way. The political disadvantages attending the marriage, even of a Prince of Wales, with an English lady of rank or no rank, could never be so great as the political scandals and disgraces brought about by the eldest son of George III. There may arise a little increase of wrongful patronage, but publicity would prove, if not a corrective, at least a punishment, and a punishment dreaded by royal as well as common heads. No amount of royal marriages with English partners will secure a majority of household suffrages and members of the Commons. The strength of the nation no longer lies in the Crown or the aristocracy, or the two combined, but in the blended influence of the three, perhaps four, estates of the realm. A Duke, married to a Princess, may or may not be a Prince or other Minister, but he will not become the one or the other because he married a Princess; and we may reasonably doubt whether, marriage with royalty, would increase the chances of holding high office possessed already by every Duke of Argyll or Earl of Derby who has any brains. The real danger of these unions is that from them may one day spring a "man of genius," and some people think that, if a man of genius attained the Crown, the consequences would either be fatal to the man of genius or the constitution. That, considering the scarcity of genius, and its absolute rarity among Princes, is a risk we can afford to run, trusting to the sober sense and high spirit of England to find a good compromise even under those hard conditions. As to the fear of any contest at some future time between the Crown and the aristocracy on one side and the people on the other, we have none. There may be a fatal collision between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and the Crown may side openly with the Peers. Everything is possible. But in such an encounter we doubt not it would go hard with the Peers, and still harder with the Crown. The gentlemen who sit in the House of Peers are just as sensible as other folk, just as able to scent danger from afar; just as open to the influence of great tides of opinion; they are part of the nation, but they are not isolated. Far from being isolated they live and breathe in intimate relations with the rest of the community; and it can only be in an unhappy moment that they will ever fight a life or death fight with the House of Commons backed by the Nation. We do not look for the proclamation of a Republic as a consequence of this union between the house of Hanover and Argyll. England is a Republic, with a Queen for President, who rules through what Mr. Bagehot happily called a Committee selected by both Houses, and held responsible by both Houses. The incident, nevertheless, marks a social and political change, breaks in upon the superstition attaching to the marriages of royal persons *inter se*, recognizes human equality in the affections, and, in a limited sense, fuses the reigning royal family with the other families of the nation. The sanction of the marriage is a step worthy of the most prudent and duty loving of Queens.

CAPTAIN D. THOMSON, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. DREW, Geologist of the Maharajah of Cashmere, started (says the "Pioneer") from Iskardo on September 21st to Ghilgit, to make enquiries about Mr. Hayward, and is expected back in about three weeks' time. He will not go beyond Cashmere territory.

THE "Pioneer" learns by telegram from Jeypore that the illumination of the city on the occasion of the dinner given at the palace by the Maharajah to the Viceroy on the 17th was most brilliant. The Viceroy left for the Sambhur Lake at half past ten last Tuesday morning.

APROPOS of the forthcoming royal wedding a Madras contemporary reminds us that the Princess Louise "will have as a brother-in-law a dealer in cotton or hides who is now serving his apprenticeship. The Duke of Argyll is the first nobleman of high rank who has set the very sensible example of putting his younger sons into trade."

AMONGST the gentlemen who sent in designs for the New Market at Madras were Mr. Chisholm, the Government architect, Mr. Fitzgerald, a builder, Mr. Addis, C.E., of Bombay, and Lieutenant Clark of Mercara. It has not been yet decided to whom the prize of 1,000 rupees offered should be given. Some of the designs are said to be executed with great skill.

A SIMLA corresondent of the "Delhi Gazette," writing on Oct. 14, tells a terrible story :—

Yesterday a tragic event occurred which has upset the equilibrium of the station. Mrs. Sealey was found dead in her house with a very severe sword wound in her head, indeed almost scalped; and Mr. Reed, an assistant in one of the head quarter offices, who was living in the same house, was also discovered with a bullet wound in his chest. Mrs. Sealey was quite dead, but Mr. Reed survives. I will not give you any details, as there are so many different versions of the affair, till I learn from the police office the real facts.

WE learn from the "Madras Times," that under telegraphic instructions from the Home Government, the 13th Madras N. I., under orders for China, has received orders for immediate embarkation, under command of Colonel Kennedy. This acceleration of movements has of course been caused by the state of affairs in China, and it is extremely probable that the troops intended to be relieved will be detained in that country for some time longer than they would otherwise have been.

WE see it stated in two news-letters that the Governor General has taken Peterhoff (Simla) for the next two seasons. Certain improvements and additions have been ordered to be made to the house, such as a banqueting room, &c., which will cost about 5,000 rupees. Half of this sum will be borne by the Viceroy and half by the owner of the house. It is said that the last year of the Viceroy's retention of office will probably be spent in a tour through Cashmere and the Madras presidency.

A MOFUSSIL correspondent sends us the following forcible, if over-coarse, commentary on the Municipal Bill :—"Admitting," he says, "that the treatment under the Municipal Act has been very feeble—like giving a saline draught to relieve confirmed costiveness,—still, is this the moment for exhibiting the drastic purge elaborated by the Committee on the Bill at Poona? The bowels of the community, dosed *ad nauseam* with income-tax, are very sore. Surely this is rather a time for anodyne inactivity than for violent remedies like those propounded."

WITH reference to the present state of the Chord Line, East Indian Railway, the "Pioneer" remarks—"There were and are wide differences of opinion as to the real necessity of this branch in any shape, but there can hardly be any as to the wisdom of utilising it without needless delay, now it is made. But even this apparently sound doctrine may be qualified, for it is credibly stated that the three hours' saving in time attainable by the decreased distance is not, in fact, to be effected. Why, we do not hear; but, as the Viceroy will probably return to Calcutta by that route, such a senseless proposal is not likely to escape his notice and correction."

THE following shows the Native Chiefs who were expected to arrive in Ajmere on the 18th to meet the Viceroy, with the number of the followers each would bring with him :—

Odeypore	4,000	men.
Jodhpore	2,500	,,
Bikaneer	2,500	,,
Kotah	2,500	,,
Boondee	2 500	,,
Jaiswar	500	,,
Kishengurh	500	,,
Kerowlee	500	,,
Tonk	500	,,
Shahpoorah	100	,,

The Viceroy was expected to arrive at Ajmere on the evening of the 20th; the Grand Durbar takes place on the 24th; and the Viceroy leaves on the 25th for Agra. The following troops were to be present during the stay of the Chiefs and Viceroy at Ajmere :—two companies of the 8th King's and the Royal Artillery from Nusseerabad; the 11th N. I., one regiment Central India Horse, and the Mhairwara Military Police Corps. Colonel Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General of Police, went over to Ajmere to superintend the police arrangements.

THE RAJA OF KOLAPORE.

WE understand that His Highness the Raja of Kolapore was to leave England on the 15th inst.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hindostan, Captain R. Curling, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Miss Harpur, Mrs Dewar, infant and ayah, Colonel W B Marshall, R A Mrs Hodgson, Miss Currie, Mrs and Miss Allen, Mr James Brookeby, Mr A W Hughes, Mr W C L Floyd, Mr and Mrs T B Curtis, Captain Phillips, Assistant Surgeon Cullinan, Captain C P Roberts, Mr Pickard.

For Suez—Mr J Sinden, Mr F E Bayn, Mr Hafez Syed Ahmed

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 20TH OCT., 2 P.M.

Advices from Tours, dated Thursday, state that a diplomatic circular of the Provisional Government, replying to the Prussian memorandum of the 10th October, rejects the responsibility of the miseries caused by a continuation of the war, and declares that France wishes for peace but a durable peace.

Rumours are current that Metz has capitulated.

LONDON, 20TH OCTOBER, 4 P.M.

The Berlin ministerial newspapers recommend the nation to receive the news of peace negotiations with caution. The French, they say, must first be convinced of their own need for peace, and of the necessity of accepting the German conditions.

The bombardment of all the Paris forts will commence next week.

The Germans have taken Chateaudun after ten hours' resistance.

M. Gambetta has returned to Tours.

General Bourbaki has gone to take command in the North.

The Germans have levied a contribution of 600,000 francs on Orleans.

LONDON, 19TH OCTOBER, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day buyers' prices were unchanged. Surats strong.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India to-day £291,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £9,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10¼d. received 56 per cent., and above in full. No allotment to Bombay.

The Bombay mail sent via Marseilles was delivered in London to-day.

Arrival—Her Majesty.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

WE hear that about nine hundred candidates are to appear in the forthcoming Matriculation Examination.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. SURAT.

THERE is to be a Cricket Match between Bombay and Surat on the 24th and 25th at Surat. The following compose the Bombay eleven :—

F. B. Acworth.	F. J. Oliphant.
C. A Cameron.	N Oliver.
R. T. Ky.	J. Oliver.
W. F Knapp.	Capt. Stock.
W. Lang.	Capt. Walter.
R. Murray.	

AFGHANISTAN.

THE "Pioneer" has important news from Cabul. Shere Ali is marching upon Candahar with his army, reinforced by the troops hastily recalled from his North-Eastern Provinces, and a skirmish has already occurred—disadvantageous in its results to the rebels. The people of Candahar, who are loyal to the Ameer, attacked Yakoob Khan, inflicting on him a slight loss in men. The disaffected, we are told, are already showing signs of uneasiness at the critical position into which they have allowed themselves to be entangled, and there is every hope that the disturbance will be quelled before the leaven of disquiet has worked beyond its present limits.

After writing the above, our contemporary learnt by a telegram from the frontier that the latest news from Afghanistan is most reassuring. Communication between Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar is again complete—in consequence, most probably, of the ill-feeling shown towards the rebels by the people of Candahar. Ferramorz Khan, at the head of the Ameer's forces, was expected to reach Khelat-i-Ghilzie on the 14th. The Ameer himself remains at Cabul.

TOONGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you can spare me a corner of your paper it may interest some of your readers to know that I came up here (for two months) on the 15th inst., and find that another season's experience fully establishes the claim of the hill to the distinctive features of a moderate rainfall and a pure, invigorating air, both doubtless owing to vicinity to the sea. Judging from the excellent preservation of the road up the hill, the dryness of the soil, the absence of rank vegetation and leeches, and the freedom from fever of those who have been here for nearly a month, the rain can scarcely have been much heavier here than in Bombay. At the same time, the rich woods have turned it to full account in fern and flower, and in well filled springs. The road has been cleared of grass and put in good order throughout, so that no one can miss it who looks out for the sign-board on the forest road beyond Gokirwa, or about two miles from the station. The paths on the hill have all been cleared, through the thoughtfulness of the Collector of Tanna.

I trust that the present season may be marked by an effort among site-holders to build upon the lots. This there should no longer be difficulty in their accomplishing even in these hard times, since Messrs. Nicol & Co. have kindly undertaken to supply houses with outer walls and roof of corrugated iron, frame of teak, and inner walls and ceiling of pine boards. The cost of such a house containing two rooms, each fifteen feet square, bath room, and six foot verandahs, would only be about Rs. 1,000 in Bombay, to which should be added Rs. 300 or so for transport and erection.—I am, &c.,

T. C. HOPE.

Toongar, 20th Oct.

THE VICEROY'S ENTRY INTO JEYPORE

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER.")

I ENTERED the walled enclosure of the Jeypore Dâk Bungalow at mid-night. Every moment some fresh discord arose; long lines of camels groaning forth in horrible tones their disapproval of the untimely marching; elephants gaudily painted, and gorgeously trapped, trumpeting their complaints; horses rattling past, and carts clattering along; and all through the night, save when drowned by the notes of trumpet, drum, and gong as bands of native musicians marched past to take up their appointed positions in the line of march, was heard the steady hum of a vast multitude waiting with characteristic patience for the morning that was to bring the *Lord Sahib* to Jeypore.

From the City to the Residency, where His Lordship was to remain during his visit, is a distance of nearly three miles, every yard of which was guarded by the Maharajah's native troops. These were not dressed and disciplined troops however; such were reserved to line the streets of the city, and with their varied uniform to aid in forming a spectacle which all who looked upon it regarded as unequalled. But for the exterior of the city, the half-disciplined levies of the Rajah were told off. *Nagas* these men are called, and 1,500 of them are in the pay of the State: small pay amounting to some Rs. 2-8 per mensem—very irregularly paid. *No Naga* may marry. The tribe is recruited by adoption, by purchase, and perhaps very commonly by child stealing. But to go back to my first introduction to Monsieur the *Naga*. He and his brethren sat, stood, squatted, or lay at ease full length on the spot, where next morning they were to rise, after a sleepless night, and present arms to the Viceroy. On the principle of "safe blud safe find," all the troops had been posted at an early hour in the night in the position they were to occupy next morning, and there they stood, match-lock man and spear-holder, sowar, flag holder, and silver stick bearer, relieved by here and there a quiet stately elephant, his head and ears so gaily painted, that as he flapped the latter one was reminded of the wings of a brilliant butterfly. So little dependence could be placed on the ability of these match lock men to keep at an equal distance from each other that a shallow pit had been dug where each was to stand: this was planting troops in reality, but of the necessity of it I had no doubt whatever. A midnight stroll down the road at this late, or rather early hour, was most amusing; here a group of half a dozen light hearted ones sat round a fire and passed the bubble-bubble from hand to hand; there a son sat in his father's place and mounted guard over the paternal shield and tulwar. All were patient and quiet; some thinking it their duty to stand bolt upright half the night, firmly grasping a huge flag-staff, or rusty fire-lock that very probably had not been fired off within the memory of man.

It was necessary to be up and stirring early in the morning. Elephants had been provided to carry the Political Agent and others to meet the Viceroy at a spot about three miles beyond the city. Here also the Maharajah was to meet His Excellency, and from thence to pass on through the city, entering in at what is called Sanganeer Gate and passing through the principal streets to the Ajmere Gate, on the way to the Residency. While others had departed on the loyal errand of meeting and escorting Lord Mayo, I preferred a quiet ride through the well-swept street of Jeypore till I should meet the Viceregal procession.

The streets are laid out with the mathematical precision that was to be expected of the royal astronomer who founded the new capital and planned her thoroughfares, as wide as a French Boulevard and like it, inasmuch as there is a stone paved footway on either side. But what is it that first strikes ere you have gone half a dozen paces? It is the harmony of everything. Here the whole length of each street is of one colour, and every *purdah* set up in front of the shops is of the same hue as its fellow. Now you look down a street of green and every awning is of red and white stripes; next the houses on either side of the way are painted a warm stone colour, and the sober hue is lightened up with a *purdah* of scarlet and black; one street is blue picked out with white; another in the whole length is of a dusky red. And where these streets meet in commodious and well-proportioned squares with a great well or cistern of water in the middle, the wall of a palace running along one side, the many arched porticos of a temple on the other, one can imagine the beauty of the brilliant picture which Jeypore presents.

On this important occasion everything had been done to add to the brilliancy of a picture already brighter than most that can be met with in Indian travel. Over what is called the Ajmere gate a triumphal arch had been set up, along which ran the inscription in red letters on a white ground, "Welcome to Jeypore." As, however, Lord Mayo would ride out and not in through this gate, there was little chance of his eye resting on the loyal gratulation. Having passed the gate-way, and taken the first glance down the wide clean street now bedecked in holiday attire, there was no cause to complain or criticise adversely. Nothing but pure unmixed admiration could have been elicited. More like the scene in a pantomime or a well got-up stage effect than a scene in real life it appeared. Guards in long greenish yellow coats, with match lock, sword, and shield, kept the ground, and behind them the houses were crowded to the roof, the painted walls looking still more bright from the vaied colours of the women's *chudders*, filling doors and windows and loop-holes. *Tapestry* was hung out from the upper storeys, and in some parts these were remarkably rich and beautiful. Gold and silver brocade, tassels and fringes of the same precious materials, silks and satins of green and yellow, scarlet and magenta hue, not flung out just here and there, but clothing the walls in a continous line, showed the riches, as well as the taste, of the inhabitants. One could not but remark the thoroughly Hindi character of the scene; everything was Eastern. Here you looked upon the very scene so graphically and minutely described in the *Ramayana* or *Nala Charetra*. Some thousands of years have passed, but people, language, dress, ornaments,—nothing has changed. When Rama returned to his capital victorious, when Nala came to woo Dhamayanti, just so we read the streets were swept and watered, the walls of the houses painted, garlands were hung across, tapestry and brocade flung out, and just so the veiled figures filled the windows and the housetops and peeped down, as the Rajpootana damsels now gazed upon the Viceroy of India.

A thorough Indian picture doubtless, and if there was anything that re-called more modern times, it could only be found, perhaps, in the travesty of the uniform of British soldiers of fifty years ago, which some of the soldiers of the Rajah displayed. Have you seen in old books pictures of the taking of Seringapatam and representations of soldiers and sepoys of two generations back? On Wednesday last the exact *fac similes* of these were presented to my astonished vision. Some time the numbers of the old regiments were still to be seen on the helmets and cross belts. Every variety of costume and colour was represented, but each was kept apart, and so for a hundred paces the uniform was green and white, then blue and red succeeded, then khakee and scarlet —and so on in pleasing variety. All this time the streets were kept perfectly free of passers by, the inhabitants confining themselves to their houses, the roofs and upper stories of which they crowded in immense numbers. It will be easy then to imagine the thoroughly Eastern sight that the Viceroy caught the first glimpse of as he entered the great city gate. Broad and beautiful streets, mostly in one style of architecture, long lines of native soldiers, separated here and there by banners and banderoles, abundance of colour everywhere, yet chastened with taste, and occasionally a lavish display of riches which quite dazzled the beholder. First came a body of gold and silver sticks in waiting; then camels in long array; next troops and guards on horseback. But who are these magnificent folk on horseback that fill the streets from side to side? These are the Thakoors and the Nobles of Jeypore, the chiefs of Rajpootana! One can understand,

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 21st Oct., 9-3 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th Oct., 3-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Oct., 3-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th Oct., 6-35 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

MUSSOORIE, 21st Oct., 1 P.M.—Office closed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 21st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 2 cents.

CARWAR, 21st Oct., 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 76, barometer 29·88.

MANGALORE, 21st Oct., 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 21st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77.

TUTICORIN, 21st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·82.

A BIGAMY CASE.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, Bae *alias* Bunno, Shaik Ismael wullud Mahmood Aga, and Bhaloobae, widow, were charged before Mr. Showell; the first with marrying another husband during the life-time of her lawful husband; the second with having dishonestly or with a fraudulent intention gone through the ceremony of being married to Bae *alias* Bunnoo, knowing that he was not thereby lawfully married; and the third with having enticed away Bunnoo, woman.

Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk) defended the accused.

Shaik Hoossein wullud Shaik Chand said—Iam an inhabitant of Poona, but have lately come down to Bombay. I am the lawful husband of one Bae *alias* Bunnoo, daughter of the late Hashum Beg. On or about the 16th January 1865 my marriage ceremony was performed by the Cazee of Bombay with the consent of my mother-in-law, Bhaloobae, widow of the said Hashum Beg, and such marriage was registered in his book. I have lately been informed that the said Bae *alias* Bunnoo, my wife, on the 3rd June 1870 married one Shaik Ismael Mahmood Aga with the previous consent of her mother, Bhaloobae, widow; and that the marriage ceremony was performed by the Cazee of Bombay or his deputy, after taking her statement as to my death, which she told him occurred about five years ago, and the said deputy of the Cazee believing her statement registered the the last mentioned marriage in the book of the Cazee. Bhaloobae, widow, and Shaik Ismael Mahmood Aga did at the time of the marriage and do still well know that I was and am still alive. On or about the 14th August 1870 I applied to the Cazee of Bombay to invite Bunnoo and Shaik Ismael Mahmood Aga to appear before him to answer the complaint made by me of my wife having married again during my life-time. Upon this the Cazee invited them, but they did not appear to answer to the complaint. About three and a half years after my marriage with Bunnoo, the second prisoner came to my shop at Poona. He said my mother-in-law sent him to me, and added that if I gave a *pharguttee* she would give me Rs. 100. The *pharguttee* was to let my wife go. I did not consent to the arrangement. I said to him, "Show where my wife is, and I will go and fetch her." He did not tell me where she was at that time. I was willing at that time to receive my wife into my house and treat her as my wife.

To Mr. Chalk—My wife was eleven or twelve years old when I married her. She lived in my house. She left my house one year and a half after my marriage, the last time. I do not know why she left. She did not ask my leave to go. I do not know whether she left my house alone. I made enquiries as to why she left my house. I reported the matter to the City Fouzdar. I went to look for my mother-in-law. I found her and asked her. She did not tell me why my wife left my house. I treated my wife kindly. I supplied her with food and clothes. I do not know how her mother took her away. She was a minor. I saw my mother-in-law the night of the same day that my wife left my house. I did not see my wife. I then asked my mother-in-law why her daughter had left my house. I asked her the reasons why she had left my house. She gave no reasons and said she would send her to my house. She said my wife was in the house. She said nothing about ill-treating her daughter. I saw my mother-in-law eight days after. I said, "Send my wife." She said, "She is a minor, I will not send her now." She assigned no reason beyond that my wife was young. As she would not send my wife I complained to the Deputy Magistrate. He said, "Take her away." I told my mother-in law and saw my wife. I said to her, "Come home." She said, "If my mother sends me I will come." She did not complain of ill-treatment at that time. I did not know the second prisoner. My wife did not return to my house after she left it a year and half after my marriage. I know my mother-in-law to be a resident of Poona. She remained in Poona two months after I complained. My wife used to live with her mother during the two months. I had another wife by *nika*. I married the first prisoner first and then married the other woman by *nika*. She had been in my keeping for sixteen years. When I married the first prisoner and took her to my house the other woman was living in my house. In consequence of information received I came down to Bombay, and saw the prisoners for the first time when they were brought here by the Sirkar. I told the second prisoner that I would receive my wife into my house and treat her as my wife. The other woman still lives with me. I had not any dangerous illness after my marriage, nor was I aware that there was any rumour about my death.

After the examination of a few more witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced Rama Pandoo to a month's imprisonment for stealing a goat belonging to Dr. Wright.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Assoo Mooljee and Jamsetjee Hormusjee, hack buggy drivers, charged with rash and negligent driving at Grant Road, were sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

TRESPASS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Balla Narrayen to pay a fine of ten rupees, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment, for trespassing in the dwelling-house of Oodowjee Jetha.

THEFT.—Charles McNiff, a seaman of the ship James A. Wright, charged with stealing a shirt and a pair of trousers, belonging to Samuel Richardson, was sent to jail by Mr. Nana Morojee for twenty days.

THEFT.—Abdool Ismail, a shoe-black, was sent to prison yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee for six months, for stealing a quantity of bed linen and wearing apparel, the property of Sergeant T. Ward, of the 49th Regiment, now stationed at Colaba.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Heerabaee, woman, appeared to prosecute her husband Hormusjee Bazonjee, charging him with refusing to support her. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay fifteen rupees every month to complainant for her maintenance and fifteen rupees as costs.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Ally Hoossein and Hoossein Bux were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with having in their possession nineteen penknives, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The second prisoner was discharged. The first was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment.

A FEROCIOUS PARIAH DOG.—Purshotum Manockjee a coppersmith, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with suffering a ferocious dog belonging to him to be at large without a muzzle in the streets. The complainant in the case had been bitten by the dog. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30, out of which ten rupees were to go to complainant.

TWO POLICEMEN SENT TO JAIL.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Adam Shaik Cadur and Bhika Baloo, policemen, employed in the Bombay Police Force, were charged with taking an unauthorized reward from one Rama Sudoojee on the 19th inst., contrary to section 2 of Act 48 of 1860. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoners and sentenced each of them to three months' vigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST BUGGY-DRIVER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Showell, Ibrahim Rehman, a buggy-driver, was charged with neglecting to deposit at the office of the Commissioner of Police two currency notes for ten rupees each left by Mr. W. Lang in a buggy, of which the prisoner was the attendant. It appeared that on Wednesday last Mr. Lang lost his pocket book in prisoner's buggy. On the following morning he got the same buggy with another driver. On enquiry he found the prisoner in his stables, who told him that he had given up the pocket book at the Mazagon Police Office. Mr. Lang went to the Police Office and there found his book but the two notes had been abstracted. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of twenty days' simple imprisonment. Rs. 20 out of the fine was to go to the complainant.

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE GAS COMPANY.

AN agreement made this —— day of —— 1870 between the Bombay Gas Company Limited (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, acting on behalf of the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the said city of the other part; the Commissioners for themselves, and their assignees and the said Municipal Commissioner for and on behalf of the said corporation of the Justices and their successors, hereby covenant and agree with one another as follows.

1st. The company shall lay as soon after the execution of these presents as conveniently may be 11 miles of mains of not less than 3 inch diameter in connexion with an extension of the existing mains. Such new mains to be subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and to be laid in such branch and cross streets in connexion with the streets containing the existing mains as the Municipal Commissioner shall indicate.

2nd. The entire expense of providing and laying the new mains shall be borne in the first instance by the company and such mains when laid shall be and remain absolutely and entirely their property during the continuance and after the expiration of the contract hereby made.

3rd. The Municipal Commissioner shall repay to the company one-third of the costs of providing and laying the said new mains, such repayment to be made by equal monthly instalments commencing on the 1st day of the month next after the company shall be prepared to deliver gas from the said new mains, and shall extend over the whole period covered by this contract.

4th. The Municipal Commissioner shall erect or the company shall erect on his requisition on the new mains or on the existing and the new main not less than 546 additional lamp posts and lamps at such distances as the Municipal Commissioner shall determine upon—such lamp posts and lamps to be approved of by the said Municipal Commissioner.

5th. The company shall be bound to supply the municipality with gas under this contract for a period of 7 years commencing on the day on which the said eleven miles of additional mains are supplied with gas ready for use, and for such further period (if any) as the said Municipal Commissioner may determine upon.

6th. The company shall supply gas for the said 546 new lamps and the 1,854 lamps now on the existing mains (in all 2,400 lamps) and shall keep the said lamps and the lamp posts and fittings and mains in repair and shall also cause the said lamp posts and such parts of the lamps as ought to be painted to be painted from time to time when requisite and to the satisfaction of the said Municipal Commissioner.

7th. Each lamp shall be fitted with a burner capable of consuming gas at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour at a pressure of 8-10ths of an inch.

The Municipal Commissioner shall pay to the said company for supplying gas, repairing, painting and cleaning the said lamps, lamp posts and fittings at and after the rate of 90 rupees per annum for each lamp. The lamps are to burn if the said Municipal Commissioner shall so require —— hours in the calendar year and the Municipal Commissioner to give notice monthly to the manager of the company on or before the 25th day of each month stating the hours for lighting and extinguishing for the ensuing month—Provided that if the aggregate number of hours is exceeded during the year the Municipal Commissioner shall pay for such excess in proportion to the rate herein agreed upon.

8th. Whenever the dividend paid to the company's shareholders shall exceed 7½ per centum per annum, a discount of 5 per centum per annum shall be allowed off the abovenamed price of Rs. 90 per lamp for the year or years in which the said dividend is paid, such discount to be deducted from the next December monthly account and whenever the dividend exceeds 10 per centum per annum a further discount of 5 per centum per annum shall be allowed in a similar manner.

9th. All new posts and lamps for the said new mains and any further extensions that may hereafter be made together with the fittings are to be provided and erected at the expense of the municipality. If the Municipal Commissioner requires the company to provide the same they are to be bound to do so on being paid by the said Municipal Commissioner at the rate of Rs. 45 per lamp (including post and fittings), such posts, lamps, and fittings are to be considered the property of the said Municipal Commissioner.

10th. The gas shall be of such quality as will yield a light equal to 12 wax candles when tested by the usual standards and shall be wholly free from sulphuretted hydrogen.

11th. The said Municipal Commissioner shall be at liberty from time to time to take all or any such steps as he may think proper or expedient for testing and ascertaining the quantity of gas consumed in the public street lamps, and for testing and ascertaining the quality and illuminating power thereof and the said Gas Company shall give every facility and all assistance necessary for that purpose and shall at all times during the proper hours for burning when required by the said Municipal Commissioner so to do, but at the expense of the said Municipal Commissioner supply gas from any of their main or service pipes to any meters, apparatus or machinery which the said Municipal Commissioner shall deem it necessary or expedient to use for testing the gas as aforesaid and the said Municipal Commissioner shall be at liberty to use such apparatus and machinery as he may think fit for the purposes of such testing. Provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall authorize or empower the said Municipal Commissioner to enter upon the premises of the said company without the consent of the said company or to interfere in any way with the manufacture of the gas or with the pipes or machinery belonging to the said company nor to inspect or examine any books, papers, accounts of or belonging to, the said company. Provided always that in case the said company shall be temporarily prevented by war, tumult, tempest or convulsion of nature from supplying gas or carrying out the provisions of these presents in any other respect, these presents shall not thereby or by reason thereof be put an end to or deemed to be void, but in case any lamp or lamps forming part of this subject matter of the contract shall from any of the last above mentioned causes not be lighted at any time during the continuance of these presents, and the said Municipal Commissioner shall have given notice in writing to the manager of the said company, or left such notice at the principal office in Bombay for the time being of the said company, requiring such lamp or lamps to be properly lighted, then it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Commissioner to deduct from such monthly payments as aforesaid, or some or one of them, a proportionate sum in respect of every such lamp or lamps as shall so not have been lighted as aforesaid for such period as such lamp or lamps shall have remained unlighted after the expiration of three nights from any such notice as aforesaid having been given or left as aforesaid.

12th. The Municipal Commissioner shall pay for each and every month one-twelfth of the annual charge before the last day of the following month for the gas supplied during the preceding month, and failing payment on or before that day, shall pay interest at the rate of 1 per centum per mensem on the sum due until paid, and if any monthly instalment payable to the company in respect of the one-third of the expense of providing and laying down the said new mains shall not be paid at the time hereinafter named for payment thereof, the municipality shall pay interest on the amount of any such instalment during the period while it shall remain in arrear, at the like rate of 1 per centum per mensem.

13th. Provided always that in case at any time or times during the subsistence of these presents, the said company shall fail to supply the full quantity of 5 cubic feet of gas per hour (pursuant to clause 6) to all or any of the public street lamps to be lit with gas, then the said Municipal Commissioner shall be at liberty, at the expiration of each and every year during the subsistence of these presents, to deduct from any moneys payable by him to the said company, the value of all gas which shall have been short supplied during the same year to be calculated at the rate of Rs. 4 for every 1000 cubic feet of gas so short supplied as aforesaid.

14th. Whenever any doubt, difference, or dispute shall hereafter arise between the parties to these presents their successors, or assignees, touching these presents or the construction thereof, or any cause or thing therein contained, or the rights, duties or liabilities either party in connexion therewith, the matter in difference shall be referred to two arbitrators or their umpire, pursuant to, and so as with regard to the mode and consequence of the reference, and in all other respects to conform to the provisions in that behalf contained in the English statute entitled "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," or any statutory modification thereof for the time being subsisting.

In witness, &c.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success hadbeen achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced a article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme delicacy, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 21st Oct., 11-55 A.M.—H. M. S. Bullfinch sailed for Bombay.

FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES.

SHAIK AHMED SHAIK DAWOOD, an apothecary employed under Dr. Knapp, Superintendent under the C. D. Act, was charged the other day before Mr. Connon with forging a document purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity. He was also charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences Rs. 50 from Cuteeza woman. Mr. Skipsey (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey,) defended the accused.

Cuteeza, woman, said—I am a prostitute and live in Hanuman Lane. I once attended the Market inspection office and was then examined by Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, now present. I gave Dr. Knapp a paper which I had got from defendant. I was accustomed to attend defendant's house at night. He said to me, "Why should you go and be examined? It is better you should give me Rs. 50 a year." I paid him forty-five rupees to sign a paper. I got a paper signed by defendant. That is the paper I gave to Dr. Knapp. I continued to go to defendant's house till I made a complaint to Dr. Knapp. I complained because he did not sign my ticket and wanted more money, or he would send me to jail. I did not attend the Market inspection office last Wednesday. On Wednesday night last I took Constable Chislett to the house of defendant when I asked him to sign my paper. He said he would not sign it unless I gave him fifty rupees. I then gave him fifty rupees, when he wrote something on my ticket and I took it away. I afterwards brought the constable up to defendant's house.

To Mr. Skipsey—It was Dr. Knapp who gave me rupees to pay to defendant on Wednesday last. When the constable came up no money was found in the house of defendant.

Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram said—I am medical inspector in the Market Division, under the C. D. Act. I attend there for the purpose of examining prostitutes. I was there last Wednesday between 11 and 1. The first witness Cuteeza was not then present and was not then examined by me. I signed no certificate purporting to show that she had been examined by me. I know defendant. He has been accustomed to attend to my office as a clerk. His sole business was to fill up the certificates generally.

At the second hearing of the case the charge against the prisoner was withdrawn.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

(*Pioneer*, Oct. 19.)

IT would be idle to argue the question of our right to be in China at the present moment, or of our having the hold of the country which we in fact possess. There is very little doubt that if it were viewed on high moral grounds, an answer in the negative would be unavoidable. As we have taken possession of India for our ends and profit, and intend to hold it, as long as it is in our power, and to our advantage to do it, so we have laid a hand upon China, and though we will not now it even to ourselves that we should like to assimilate its condition with that of India, we certainly do not dream of loosing one little finger of our grasp. We have had trouble enough to establish ourselves—but we have succeeded—the thin end of the wedge has been inserted satisfactorily, and we have no intention of withdrawing it. We have our embassies, our garrisons, our mercantile houses—twice we have gone to war to maintain our footing, and on each occasion added to our power and privileges. And shall we now retire? It is improbable. Nay more, it is impossible, holding the traditions, and following the policy we do. But it is becoming daily more apparent that the Chinese will force us out of the country if they can. The massacre at Tientsin is but a prelude to the drama which they have all the will to enact, and which, if we delay, they will fancy they have the power to carry out. An expedition to China is still not inevitable, but will it not soon become so, unless we show that we can strike with a mailed hand? Can we do this? Certainly not, with the force now in China—and the only method of rendering ourselves in a position to attain this object is by sending immediate reinforcements. If reinforcements are to be sent, India seems to be the natural place to which we should look for them. It is a grave question to decide if India can spare European troops. If Sir William Mansfield can be relied upon—and we think that in a matter of the kind he is not the man to overstate the case—no European troops can be withdrawn with safety. In the days when the budget of 1870 was being ushered into existence in a secret and precipitate fashion; when the mind of every member of the Government was devising how and what to pare and to shave, it was the declared opinion of Sir W. Mansfield, uttered almost with the force of a solemn warning, that we were holding India by the very minimum of Europeans which its security demanded. If this be true—and we have little doubt of it—it is apparent that the European garrison cannot respond to the necessities of China, unless India in its turn receive reinforcements from England—which will involve considerable delay—and delay, we submit, means the necessity for a third Chinese war. It falls, then, to the native army to furnish the aid required—of native troops we have enough and to spare for such an emergency. If this were all, the difficulty would be at once and finally met. But the future struggle—if struggle there is to be—shows promise of an element making its appearance which has been absent in our past wars. Very strong reports, wearing the mask of probability, allude to the efforts of the Chinese to arm themselves with breech-loaders of English manufacture and cannon of European workmanship. It may be said that the number which it is possible for them to obtain will be insignificant. It is to be hoped that it will be so—but it may be otherwise. In any case it must be remembered that even a very moderate number of such weapons will be most destructive to our troops—destructive alike to life and *morale*. The Chinese we have always been taught to consider as despicable enemies in the field—but let us not forget that on the two occasions on which we have measured strength with them they were armed with barbarous and strikingly inefficient weapons Is it a matter of wonder, then, that a half-disciplined rabble should give way precipitately before the advance of a disciplined force, armed with a superior rifle?—but the complexion of affairs will be vastly changed when Chinamen find that they have the best of it at long ranges, and that even at close quarters they can fire with a rapidity to which we cannot approach. And yet this will be the case if native troops, armed as they now are, be sent to China. It seems, then, that if such troops are to form the bulk of the army which it may be found necessary to send for the security of our possessions, if not for aggressive measures, it is imperative that they should be armed with breech-loaders. It were easy, one would think, to lay the spectre of this difficulty by serving out 20,000 sniders to the flower of our native army—and there is no doubt that by our doing so we should have at our command a splendid body of native soldiery who would even have shone out gallantly before the world, had it been the fate of Sikh or Affghan to have fought under an English general at Sédan. But their very good qualities are the obstacle to our carrying out any such proposition. We hold India, as has been said, with a very small European force, but we have armed them with our best weapons, and the charge of our guns is confided for the most part to them alone. With these advantages we feel confident that, even if disaffection should reappear, we should be able to crush all opposition from the native army, in spite of its numerical superiority. But once let them be armed with equal weapons, and it becomes self-evident that we must either run an extra risk, or reinforce our European garrison. This is the true difficulty before us in the China question. We shall commit a grave military fault if we expose our native troops, armed as they now are, to the fire of breech-loaders. On the other hand, should we decide on giving them sniders, it will be hereafter a matter for much consideration what will have to be done with them when the war is over. We cannot exhibit our distrust by forcing them to revert to their former weapons—and the cry of the tax-payer will be long and loud if the expense of an increased permanent European garrison be the alternative. This appears however the lesser evil—but great precaution must be used to keep the proportion of troops armed with these superior arms at the lowest practicable limits. If we do this we may perhaps effect our object with regard to China without any risk in India.

Above all we should cherish our artillery—our late experience of the Continental war shows us how heavily guns weigh in the scale of victory—and if such be the case among civilized nations who are familiar with the power of the arm, how much more decided will be their effect among the Chinese, who—allowing them a certain civilisation of their own—are centuries behind hand in military science, both in organization and material. It is not at all necessary that our expeditionary force should be a large one, but it is essential to success and to economy of life and money that should be as perfect as it can be made; and it is all sable that artillery should bear a very large proportion to the whole force. Then we may hope to see the latter speedily settled, and find ourselves in a position to dictate terms which will secure ourselves against the recurrence of Tientsin massacres.

MADRAS RACES.

ENTRANCES OF OCTOBER 14.

MADRAS DERBY.

Mr. Beaver's ...ch a h Seringapatam.

GUINDY STAKES.

Mr. Bullen's ...br w g Hunting Horn.
Mr. Bell's ...b w colt Van Amburgh.

OMNIBUS.

Mr. H. Graham's ...r w g Warrior.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr. Sheardsle ...n's br w m Norah.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1870.

ST. LEGER.

Mr. Andrew's ...b aust g Young Pretender.
Mr. Jackson's ...b aust m Vexation.
Mr. Dover's ...ch aust g Gamester.
Mr. Sheriff's ...br aust g Mustang.
Mr. C. Herbert's ...brn aust g Morning Star.
Mr. Phillip's ...b aust g Longwood.
Mr. S. Watson's ...b aust m Fanny Dinah.
Messrs. Cook & Co.'s ...b aust g The Monk.
The Colonel's ...br aust m Queen of Sumatra.
Mr. Manchester's .. blk aust g Hamlet.
Ditto ...b aust g St. Patrick.
Mr. Johnson's ...b aust g Lunatic.
Mr. S. Watson's ...b aust h Beadsman by Prince William, dam Dido.
Mr. Grove's ...st m Silver-tail by Flatcatcher out of Madame.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...b aust g Planet.
Mr. Robert's ...ch aust g Rob Roy.
Mr. Henry's ...b aust g Boliver, by Æthæ.
Mr. J. Frost's ...b aust g Volunteer.

THE DERBY.

Mr. John Frost's ...g a h Scimitar Secundus.
Mr. Hartley's ...b a h Rushed.
Mr. Dover's ...b a h Young Secunder.
Mr. Staverton's ...ch a h Ali.
H. H. Maharajah Vizianagram's ...g a h Free Lance.
Mr. Henry's ...b a h Moonstone.
Mr. Henry's ...n s, b a h Misty Morn.
Mr. Manchester's ...g a h Shaik.
Mr. Manchester's ...br a h Esau.
Mr. Manchester's ...ch a h Talisman.
Mr. Sheriff's ...ch a h Broken Tail.
Mr. Johnson's ...g a h the Pope.
Mr. Johnson's ...ch a h the Vicar.
Mr. Manchester's ...b s h Bin.
Esau Bin Curtas ...b a h Aneza.

SELLING STAKES.

Mr. Sheriff's ...b aust g Rinderpest.
Mr. Grove's ...g w m Silver-tail.
Mr. Robert's ...br aust g Disappointment.
Mr. Richard's ...b aust g Brigand.
Mr. William's ...b aust g The Unknown.

KINGCRAFT CUP.

Mr. Andrew's ...br aust g Hebe.
Mr. John Frost's ...b aust g Volunteer.
Mr. Kay's ...aust g Sunstroke.
Mr. Sheriff's ...b aust g Rinderpest.
Mr. C. Herbert's ...g aust h Ind an Star.
Mr. C. Herbert's ...ch aust h Stockwell.
H. H. Rajah of Vizianagram's ...b aust g Shamrock late Mutineer.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...b aust g Delphos.
Messrs Cook & Co.'s ...br aust m Musidora.
Mr Manchester's ...br a st g Nimrod,
Mr. Manchester's ...b aust g St. George.
Mr. Fitzgerald's ...b aust g F rmoy.
Mr. Johnson's ...b aust g Kilmore.
Mr. Johnson's ...b aust g Lunatic.

SECOND DAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

1ST RACE, BEDOUIN STAKES.

Mr. Johnson's ...b a h Highlander.
Mr. Dover's ...b a h Young Secunder.
Mr. Fitzgerald's ...ch a h Abdool Rohomon.
Mr. Manchester's ...b a h Bin.
H. H. Maharajah Vizianagram's ...g a h Free Lance.
Mr. John Frost's ...g a h Scimitar Secundus.
Capt. Alexander's ...b a h Damon.
Mr. Andrew's ...ns c a h Blood Sucker.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mr. Johnson's ...b aust g Kilmore.
Mr. Johnson's ...b aust g Lunatic.
Mr. Fitzgerald's ...b aust g Fermoy.
Mr. Manchester's ...blk aust g Hamlet.
Mr. Manchester's ...br aust g Nimrod.
Messrs. Cook & Co.'s ...br aust m Musedora.
Mr. Robert's ...ch aust g Rob Roy.
Mr. John, Frost's ...b aust g Volunteer.
Mr. Andrew's ...br aust m Hebe.
Mr. C. Herbert's ...g aust h Indian Star.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Mr Manchester's ...ch a h Red Hazard.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...b aust m Brown Duchess.
Mr. Henry's ...ch pony Morocco.
H. H. Maharajah Vizianagram's ...g a h Free Lance.

COUNTRY BRED STAKES.

Mr. Manchester's ...ch c b g Kangaroo.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...br c b f Lurline.

HOCKEY STAKES.

Mr. Thomas's ...t b e h West Australian.
Mr. Henry's ...b pony Too's.
Mr. Angelo's ...cr pony Bantam.
Col. Fisher's ...piebald pony Teddy.
Earth Trains ...b pony Billy.
Mr. Robert's ...chesnut pony Red Rover.

3RD DAY, 26TH OCTOBER

SPEAR STAKES.

Mr. S. Carlisle's ...b aust g Sultan.
Mr. Thomas's ...br w m Jeannie Deanes.
Mr. E. Angelo's ...blk c b Gazelle.
Mr. D. G. Landale's ...ns g a h Pasha.
Mr. Alexander's ...b a h Zouave.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...b aust m Brown Duchess.
Mr. William's ...b aust g The Unknown.
Mr. William's ...ch aust m Lady Clara, late Vixen
Capt. Alexander's ...b a h Damon.
Mr. Fitzgerald's ...ch c b m Gipsy.
Mr. Jackson's ...g c b m Polyanthus.

FOURTH DAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Mr. Posner's ...b c b g Happy Boy.
Mr Farmer's ...b aust g The Collector.
Messrs. Arthur & John's ...b aust g Delphos.
Mr. John Frost's ...b aust g Volunteer.
Messrs. Cook & Co.'s ...blk aust g The Sweep.
Mr E. Angelo's ...br aust g Chieftain.
Mr. Alipore's ...br w g Billy Cock.
Mr. Alipore's ...b aust g Barwang.
Mr. Andrew's ...b aust g Speculation.
Mr. Sheriffe's ...b aust g Cocey.

There will be an Ordinary and Lotteries at the Barrackpore Hotel on Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Calcutta Grand Stand on Wednesday morning, 19th instant, and at the Barrackpore Race Stand on Thursday evening. Owners are requested to send the names of their riders and colours without delay.

CHAS. H. WILSON,
Jt. Hony. Secy., Barrackpore Races.

Barrackpore, 17th Oct., 1870.

(*Englishman.*)

The entries published in our sporting column for the Barrackpore Races should convince the *Madras Times* that lotteries have not had a prejudicial effect upon mofussil meetings in Bengal, whatever may be the case in the other Presidency. When we see entries of nineteen, fourteen, twelve and ten horses for several of the principal races, and above the average number for the smaller events, we are justified in saying that racing is flourishing, and that, thanks to the Stewards and Secretaries, two excellent days' racing will be provided for the public on the 24th and 25th instant. There ill also be racing on the two following days, so that the meeting has been made quite a first-class one. For the sporting gentlemen there will be an ordinary and lotteries at the Barrackpore Hotel on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven, and for the convenience of the visitors to the course a race stand has been erected and also a raised mound shaded from the sun, so that a good view can be obtained of the entire course. We have heard complaints as to the sum of three rupees being charged each day for admission to the stands, but the grumblers should remember that good stakes, sufficient to induce good horses to run, cannot be provided without a large subscription list, or a high charge for admission to the stand, and we would recommend all who intend to visit the races to send handsome subscriptions to the Secretaries if they wish to have the prices of admission reduced. Both the principal race days are holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th Oct., 1870.

	Open 1,184 Miles. Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,09,761	11	
Merchandize	1,57,759	1	
Electric Telegraph	715	12	
Earth Trains	3,192	8	
Total Rs.	2,71,429	1	8
Corresponding week last year Open 1,184 miles Total Rs.	2,27,474	8	8
Increase	44,014	9	

INDIAN ITEMS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

We see that Professor Bushell is still in Calcutta, and rapidly recovering from severe indisposition. As soon as he is well again he promises to give the Calcutta public a treat.

OFFICIAL ITEMS FROM OUDH.

Mr. W. R. N. James, officiating 1st class Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie, is transferred to Jaloun.

Mr. R. H. Story, officiating 3rd class Assistant Commissioner, Jaloun, is transferred to Jhansie.

SIR HENRY DURAND'S TOUR.

The camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was expected to leave Lahore on Saturday last. It will probably be formed at Abbottabad on the 5th proximo, in order to commence the proposed tour on the 7th.

FROM PESHAWUR.

A correspondent at Peshawur writing on the 11th instant, says—"Captain Waterfield, with the Settlement Officers, had gone on their annual tour. Preparations were being made for the fair. The Lieutenant Governor is expected about the 20th instant. Merchants had been purchasing grain for export to Cabul and other places. Wheat is thirteen, rice five, and ghee one and a quarter seers per rupee."

HOW TO DESTROY TIGERS.

A correspondent of the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* signing himself "Shikaree" advocates the following recipé for the destruction of tigers. Ten or fifteen grains of strychnine inserted under the skin of the *kill*, whether human or animal, will as surely kill a tiger or panther if he partakes of the savoury meal as day succeeds night. The above may be very true if the tiger or panther should partake of the savoury meal, but supposing he should not. We have seen arsenic tried for the destruction of certain members of the feline species that prowl about upon the ceilings of bungalows in the Upper Provinces, but as a rule they are far too wary to partake of any savoury meal that is likely to disagree with them.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING REPRINT.

Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. have just published a reprint, forming two handsomely got up volumes, of Buchanan's Mysore, Canara and Malabar, being an account of a journey from Madras through those countries, performed in 1800, under the orders of the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India, for the express purpose of investigating the state of agriculture, arts and commerce; the religion, manners and customs, the history, natural and civil, and antiquities, in the dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the Honorable East India Company from Tippoo Sultan. The work had becoming exceedingly scarce, and one new feature in the present edition is the addition of a copious biographical sketch of the author. It is exceedingly well printed, and is illustrated by a map and numerous other engravings.—*Madras Times.*

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" AND MR. ANSTEY.

In an article [re-published elsewhere] the *Saturday Review* passes judgment upon Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Anstey in the Wahabee case. The strangeness of an application for a *habeas corpus* in the High Court, "is not," says the *Saturday*, "easily described, but some idea of it may be conveyed if we suppose that Mr. Commissioner Kerr was asked to issue a *mandamus* to compel Lord Granville to negotiate an armistice between France and Prussia!" Mr. Anstey's conduct may have been strange, but, in our opinion, the *Saturday's* comparison is actually preposterous. "Are persons," the *Saturday* wants to know, "sent out to India for purely judicial purposes, and, sitting in a corner of the country, to prove the recesses of the Oriental family, and to say whether conjugal power or paternal power is properly exercised?" But the style of the question is so evidently founded on that of the native papers, which the *Saturday* says it has before it, that we doubt if any one will care to answer it. The article concludes, "the interesting person who is just leaving us, Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen, is said to have stated that no native of India knew accurately whether he was legally married or not;" and, if the *Saturday Review* intends to talk from facts supplied by so "interesting a person" as Mr. Sen, it is high time for it to conclude its article. Mr. Sen's facts, if believed, would lead to anything in the way of deduction—except possibilities.—*Pioneer.*

HEAT AND SUICIDE.

FEROZEPORE, 12th October.—A very pleasant change in the weather has taken place, the mornings especially being both cool and bracing, which seems to revive everybody and everything; pale, careworn and haggard faces seem to be fast disappearing, and bright countenances and general cheerfulness are to be seen instead.

The monotony of the hot months has in some instances been accompanied by sad effects. One man of H. M.'s 39th while on sentry at night in a fit of despair ran off his post and attempted suicide by inflicting several wounds on his body by stabbing himself with his bayonet; another man, an armorer sergeant of the Ordnance Department, by the name of Olds, shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity; he leaves a young wife and a large circle of friends sincerely regretting his loss; another, also a soldier of H. M.'s 39th Regiment, for reasons unknown, jumped into a well and drowned himself. Several cases of insanity are reported to have occurred. I think that all these cases could be traced to a morbid state of the mind produced by *ennui* and want of excitement. I think that too much pains cannot be taken to provide the soldier with innocent amusements during the long summer months. As a proof that they are only too glad to help themselves when assisted in that direction, I have only to describe a ball which took place amongst the band of H. M.'s 39th Regiment a short time ago. The party assembled included all the married sergeants and their wives, and the band of the regiment; a few friends of the station were also invited, the party was honored by the presence of the Adjutant and other officers. I can truly say that a more respectable and orderly party could not be, and what reflects still greater credit upon the men was, that not a single case of even the sign of drunkenness took place, although all kinds of liquors were plentiful; this is proof enough that they know how to appreciate amusements.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BURMAH NEWS.

The weather during the last month has been most favorable for the rice crops in all parts of British Burmah, and a large harvest is anticipated The *Rangoon Gazette* says that, according to the reports received, the cotton crop this season will be much larger than usual.

Some steamers and flats belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company are expected at Rangoon in December next to commence the carrying trade on the Irrawaddy to Upper Burmah.

Five officers and 120 men of the 21st Fusiliers have arrived at Rangoon from Port Blair to join the headquarters of their regiment, previous to its departure from Rangoon.

Letters from Colonel Hackett, the commanding officer of H. M.'s 76th Regiment, and Dr. Thomson, the surgeon in charge, are published in the *Rangoon Times*, contradicting some accusations of drunkenness against the men of the regiment, published in a letter in the *Friend of India*. The colonel says:—"The conduct of the regiment has been

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

THE THREE-CARD MAN.

NEXT, perhaps, to the roulette man, though considerably lower in the social scale of race-course rogues and vagabonds, comes the three-card man. Not that he does less harm; truly he may only gather to his pockets, ever yawning to receive his dupes' all, but a very small percentage of the gains accrued by his more fortunate and more aristocratic brother swindler, yet, for all that, the class on which, as a rule, he levies his black-mail can less afford to lose their shillings and half-crowns than can the victims sacrificed on the altar of roulette their sovereigns or five-pound notes.

It would be doing the three-card man a gross injustice not to allow that, as a scoundrel, he has not his match more especially in the versatility of his genius; and just as great minds are apt to grow weary when concentrated on one single object, so will he of the lowest order of card-shaper wile away an hour or so before the races begin by playfully knocking children down, and abstracting the coppers that should have been spent in gingerbread, or invested in independent filo-firing for nuts. Then, whilst more ordinary beings are engaged in such common-place pursuits as the consumption of lobster, salad and champagne, he will, in his errant fancy, help himself to coats and race-glasses; but it is during a well-contested race, or an exciting finish, that he is most to be dreaded amongst the carriages.

He also finds an agreeable change in the purse-trick. Watch how indefatigably he rushes frantically about with his tool, on which he stands irresistibly reminding one of a naughty boy at school, conjuring the bystanders, to accept his "*solemn word, the word of a gentleman*," that there are two' art-crowns and a sixpence in the purse and all for a shilling," concluding his eloquent harangue somewhat in this style: "If they ain't all in, give me in charge—take me before the magistrate—put me into prison—brand-me-as-an-impostor-for-obtaining-money-under-false-pretences-from-the working-classes;"—all this in a breath.

A novel and somewhat ingenious dodge of theirs was practised with the greatest success at one of those meetings not very far removed from London; one of those delightful suburban meetings got up for the benefit of publicans and thieves, who, from want of a sufficient harvest, will occasionally set fire to the grand stand, in order to create confusion, thereby being able to carry on their nefarious trade with impunity. One of these ruffians, seeing that the white-aproned waiters belonging to the refreshment stalls were admitted without charge, was struck with an exceedingly happy thought. Fully equipped with apron and cloth, he came in as a waiter at one gate then, putting his apron into his pocket, he took a check for re-admittance at the opposite gate. By a constant repetition of this strategy, he not only admitted a few choice individuals, friends of his, but also sold quantities of checks to the public, until at last, emboldened by success, he was handed over to the police, who, finding he was being partly cleared away without overs by a strange phantom waiter whom, unfortunately for him, he bore a strange resemblance to.

The three-card man's head-quarters may perhaps be put down as being the purlieus about Whitechapel; yet there is a veritable stronghold of sharpers of all kind in the districts about King's Cross. He is usually the proprietor of a small shop, or, more often still, of a small and half-starved donkey and a very large cart, which is alternately devoted to the dignified pursuit of costermongering and of conveying himself and another worthy or two to some metropolitan or handy race-course; and, strange to say, when at home he is almost invariably on his Sunday behaviour, giving but little or no trouble to the police.

Three-card men and sharpers do not belong to the legitimate class of thieves; they are not professional, although it must be admitted that they are wonderfully good *amateurs*. Although such in London they are ever on the *qui vive* to take in the unwary, they reserve their latent talents and real powers for the benefit of the provinces where they come out with a vengeance.

A great number of these sharpers form ties unblessed by the hands of the priest. Those who are married appear to bring up their children fairly well, attending to their education, not only in the Fagin school, but also in reading and writing, though in hours of recreation the little boys may be encouraged to play with 'mother's thimble' and a pea.

The thimblerig man's day is past; the ground now occupied by the three-card man was originally his hunting-grounds; but like the Red Indian, slowly, yet not less surely, has he had to give way before the march of his more energetic and less police-persecuted companion. However, he does yet exist, honouring with his presence monster meetings such as Epsom, where, on account of the crowd, he is not so much harassed by police intention, or meetings in those out-of-the-way rural districts where the simplicity and ignorance still reign supreme. It must indeed be a remarkably primitive place in which the thimblerig man can carry on a thriving trade, or even pay his expenses for his rapid invasion some years ago through country districts has left its traditions at the public houses; and although the rustic sporting element will rest in secret guesses as to where the pea is, their 'Nos, nos,' and cunning grin is their sole reply to the oft-repeated prayer to try their luck. Of course, almost every one now-a-days is perfectly aware that the pea is not under either of the three thimbles; however, without any great persuasion, the thimblerig man can be induced to swear it is. Should a man throw down a sum, then centre thimble, and, with a sudden and quick motion, overturn the thimbles on either side, he leaves the thimblerig man the choice of two evils—the option of paying up the sum staked on the centre thimble, or of confessing himself to be a liar and cheat, which confession is scarcely agreeable to make, however candid a man he may be, especially should there be a horse-pond within easy and convenient distance; therefore as a rule, he prefers—to use his own slang phrase—to 'part.'

The three-card man's motto is *ubique*, for he is to be found at every meeting, where, with the irrepressible weisher, he appears to be almost as much an institution as the betting ring or winning-post. At the Antipodes, even, the emigrant is forcibly reminded of his fatherland by the well-known hoarse cry of 'The field, a pony!' or, 'I'll lay agen' anythink in this race,' issuing from the throat of a man whose restless eye and peculiar expression of countenance are providentially as a beacon to warn the unwary. He is a welcome stranger on a race-course after having victimized a digger or two, his life would not be worth much, for the rough-and-ready digger, were he only to lay hands upon him, would assuredly beat him within an inch of his life; but the three cards are spread out there with impunity, and when the naturally sharp colonist loses, he pays up with a half-amused chuckle at being outwitted.

As in all professions, there is amongst card-sharpers a wide distinction between the man at the top of the tree, who, with one or two real five-pound notes and a bagful of flash ones, seeks for his victims in railway carriages, and the man who, with a small piece of board, besets the different avenues to the race-course.

The plan usually adopted by the former is, in company with two or more accomplices, to jump into a railway carriage, presuming, as is generally the case, that there is assembled at the railway station a large and mixed crowd eager to clamber into any carriage; they then stand at the door of the carriage, thus preventing others from entering, until such time as they see 'a likely-looking one;' they then say, 'Room here, sir,' and haul their gratified victim in; this manœuvre is repeated until the carriage is full.

The head of the gang will then fold up neatly either a dust coat or railway rug, which he places on his knees, thus forming an impromptu table on which to manipulate the cards. He then, with a charming frankness, owns that he is nothing more or less than a three-card man; but mark how he softens the admission. He is 'not like one of your scoundrels who take in young gentlemen, and that like: everything is above board with him: his game is play and pay,' &c. &c.

Will anybody have a turn? No. Very well: he does not, would not for the world, want them to play against their will—but he will just show the gentlemen how the trick is done.

Then an accomplice, whispering to one or two of the dupes that he knows the trick, commences to play, winning, of course, largely; and in this way generally: The three-card man, say, has two black cards and a red one, which latter, of course is the one in request. Now, if this red card he makes the slightest smudge of black, or raises one of its corners, only just sufficiently so as to catch the eye of the dupe. He then tantalizes the poor wretched dupe in the most cruel way: accepting his bet of, say, five pounds, but on the condition that no other gentleman bets higher, for the three-card man, reserving to himself the right of always betting with the highest staker alone. The dupe will not stake more than five pounds; an accomplice stakes ten, and wins.

Yes, the card: he knew he was right—oh, what a fool he was not to have put on a 'pony!' argues poor dupe. Thus he is drawn to the very verge of what he has in his pocket, and finally allowed to snatch up in triumph, though but to gaze transfixed with horror on the two of clubs—instead of the jovial countenance of his majesty the king of hearts.

Should the victim be up to this sleight-of-hand trick, there are innumerable other modes of attack known to the three-card man: who in his warfare on the simple city and greed of his fellow-creatures is indeed a very Moltke in strategy.

Yet the above trick rarely fails if well and delicately executed; the victim can scarcely complain—it being simply a case of biter bit—he having had every intention of taking advantage of a mark on the cards to rob the three-card man. Should he by any chance be about to fix upon the right card, the three-card man in a twinkling will have all the cards up, and start them afresh; should, however, the player be too quick for him, a burst of 'That's the card!' from the accomplices, draws forth from the injured three-card man tearful remonstrances with the gentlemen who told the gentleman where the card was—no, no—one at a time, if you please—the great was right, and if you hadn't told him—I'd have paid—now then, one at a time—I'll stake and name and bet and play anything a fiver to a pound to fifty no one tells me where the red card is.'

Of course at this there is a murmur of applause from the accomplices, who mutter something about giving the man fair play, and so on.

Very often the dupe, who may be up to one or two moves in the three-card trick, will actually give his advice to a well got-up accomplice, or urge him not to play, who, in return, with a sickly smile, egg his would-be guardian angel on to destruction.

The system pursued by the lower class of sharpers is exactly the same, merely exaggerated, to suit their victims; the slight speck on the card becomes a huge smudge; the corner, slightly raised, is changed into the card being bent nearly double; in fact, no amount of open cheating can open the eyes of the rustic mind once inflamed with avarice, or stung with the misery of losses.

Great big country louts may be seen actually blubbering as their watch is swept after every shilling of the little store of hard earned gains into rapacious claw of the sharper. As to sharpers, they know not the meaning of the word unconnected with petty larceny, or the guilty abstraction of 'conies' from their snug retreats in some roadside bank. And yet the police can scarcely ever be prevailed upon to interfere. We read of a man of good character being sent to prison for two months with hard labour, without the option of a fine; for that he did, against the peace of our good lady the Queen and her loyal subjects, toss-up for a half penny.

Sadly, sadly we must come to the conclusion that 'Police Intelligence' heading the criminal reports is an unintentional, yet none the less exquisite, sarcasm.

—*Bailey's Monthly Magazine.* A. H. T.

IN THE DOCTOR'S WAITING-ROOM.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 17.)

IF the biographer has added a new terror to death, the doctor throws a certain shadowy background of terror into the picture of life. In himself he is commonly the pleasantest, the most genial, the most unprofessional of men. No one is so full of chat, so ready to criticize Lothsir, to turn gaily over the pages of the photograph book, to tell the story of his Alpine climb, to discuss the moot questions between metaphysics and the sensationalist. Of all professional men he is the most thrown into contact with the world and society, and so, of all professional men, he is the least professional. But still one faces him, save in the moments when his geniality sweeps away all apprehensions, as one faces a masked battery. His "how d'ye do" has a shade of significance about it. You fancy there is some dreadful instrument in his pocket. As he shakes hands, his finger seems somehow on your pulse. One has a creepy suspicion that he is observing a thousand little things in one's countenance or expression or tone. Months after that hot discussion with him over the Schleswig-Holstein question he tells you that he regarded your hectic excitement during the evening as a "bad symptom." His eye, quiet as it is, has a trick of being on you at the very instant when your cough is at its worst. Moreover, genial and outspoken as he seems, there is a background of reserve which is never broken. Like the priest, he knows the secrets of the confessional. He has the key of the skeleton-closet in house after house. He is the confidant of a thousand terrible dramas in quiet families, of a thousand perils hanging over heads that are buzzing and whispering together in profound unconsciousness. "To me," said a great London doctor, "every walk down Pall Mall is a walk through a hospital." No one knows better how to keep his secret, but one feels a little awe of the man who has a crowd of such secrets to keep. Moreover, there is the dread, the probability, the certainty that he will some day have to keep our secret. A man may avoid many things, but he cannot avoid the doctor. "Time and I," the physician will say, like Charles V., "against any number." Some day will bring the headache, the sudden weakness, the pain, the fever-flush. A little anxiety, a little family pressure, and one is face to face with the inevitable. It is only a small matter, but it is as well to be rid of it. The fuss of one's wife or one's daughter is ridiculous enough, but if one can assuage it by going through a mere ceremony one will of course go through it. And so we find ourselves waiting for the doctor.

Waiting is never a very amusing process, but to any one who can find humour in watching his fellow-men, the first hour in a physician's waiting-room is amusing enough. The room is crowded, and it is odd to see with what very various sorts of people it is crowded. There is the opulent, rubicund banker, wondering what can have been the matter with his head of late. There is the pale, broken-down widow. There is the young fashionable, with his eye-glass tapping impatiently at the window. There is the grey, quiet old fellow, who looks as if he made a home of the waiting-room. A Sister of Mercy is reading a book of devotions in the corner. There is always a London parson, dyspeptic, overworked, talkative. A belle of last season nestles under the imposing shade of her mamma. A young husband and wife are watching nervously over a wailing little child. The retiring figure behind the scagliola has the air of a governess. The cold thing is that the bulk of the "patients" look as well as people can look. They come in, facing the whole battery of eyes, with a certain air of gaiety and commonplace, as if they were paying a morning call. When their turn comes they leave the room with a look of absolute unconcern. Here and there there is a pale face or a flush of colour that betokens pain; or a look of weariness, or the nervous change of place that marks the hypochondriac; or a low, hollow cough. But most of the frequenters of a doctor's waiting-room have an air of health and strength that sets us wondering what brings them there. We begin to understand the great physician's saying, Full Hall, half to realize that looks have very little to do with the matter, to suspect that the world of healthy-looking people one meets in the street may after all be no really healthier than the crowd in the waiting-room. Then we begin to wonder what is the secret terror, the dark, hidden history of each. Is that Sister, reading her Book of Hours, the victim of some set of heroic self-devotion or of idiotic asceticism? That dull brain of the banker, is it the result of a sudden increase of wealth or the result of some terrible "Black Monday"? We look at the two young parents drawn together over their little child, and ask whether that is the bond that binds them together, and wonder whether they are clinging to the one frail tie that hinders their lives from driving apart over the life-sea. To the governess, pale, patient behind the pillar, the decision of that morning may bring ruin, starvation, death. The girl of the season is doomed, it may be never to have a season again.

There is one man that knows all these secrets, who, when he has done hearing one sad tale—or it may be telling it—simply rings his study-bell, and hears another. How does he hear them? Is a doctor's sympathy blunted by the constant presence of moral pain, as it is by familiarity with physical pain? One reason why, I suppose, the gay, genial, noble gentleman about whose kindness and self-sacrifice the world has a thousand tales to tell, and all suspicion of hard-heartedness vanishes away. But the problem remains, how delicacy of feeling can survive the daily pressure of what the doctor quietly calls "cases." Perhaps it is that the doctor himself the pressure is actually broken by that word "case." Perhaps the patient is something more than a patient whom it is his duty to get well again, or even than an unfortunate person with whose trouble he is necessarily brought in contact. He is an object of scientific interest. Every phase of his disease, every symptom of his accident, every new accession or alleviation of pain, is with the physician an illustration of some physical law, or a new light thrown on some fresh theory, or a confirmation or a refutation of some accepted doctrine. The world of medicine is a world of controversies—controversies the more difficult to decide from the very variety and complexity of the phenomena of life and disease. A new case may be a weapon to fling at an opponent, or a conclusive demonstration of the truth of that opponent's system. But it always has, as it were, its scientific little pigeon-hole to fit into. The doctor's quiet nod as you describe symptom after symptom, his provision of this feeling or that feeling, his patient correction of some erroneous recollection, some exaggerated overstatement, convey gradually an impression that to his mind you are, in one way, simply another example of an invariable formula. He could take down his book and show you the class, the species, to which you belong. But even as an object of scientific interest you have your individual traits, your general value. Each case has its own special peculiarities, its particular development, its varying phenomena. Every prescription is more or less an experiment, though an experiment based on ascertained laws. The doctor keeps his finger gently, but firmly, on the pulse of his science, as the seaman keeps his hand on rope or rudder, watching its progress with an eye ahead for possible squalls, tacking this way and that way to meet sudden gusts of wind. He has his hours of doubt, of error, experiments that fail, desperate expedients that rescue at the very last, alternations of triumph and disappointment, inexplicable successes, inexplicable defeats. But out of all he gleans something for science. He parts from the sobbing group around the death-bed to jot down the special incidents of the disease in the next medical journal. While you are thanking him for your recovery he is striving to explain to himself a revival so contrary to theory. But he is not the less human because he is scientific. On the contrary, he is the more. It is, in fact, the scientific interest of each case that individualizes it, that prevents the doctor from sinking into a mere routine of ills, that by keeping the mind always awake prevents the finer sympathies of the affections from sleeping. The doctor's triumph in the prescription that saves a child only quickens the joy with which he gives him back to his mother. His disappointment over the breakdown of some favourite theory tones, as it were, his mind to share the sorrow around the dead.

So one ponders, whiling away in thought the tedium of that hour of waiting. But even thinking fails at last. One gets tired of watching the crowd in the room, of noticing and speculating on those who come in and those who go out. The table is loaded with books and papers, which everybody is making a feint of turning indolently over. It is a good opportunity at any rate of becoming familiar with journals which are rare at home; of ascertaining from the record that the war is a judgment on the earth for allowing the Pope to proclaim himself infallible, or from the *Times* that it is a judgment on the Emperor for withdrawing his support from the Pope. It is an opportunity, too, for fetching up one's deficiencies in the magazines. There is a Positivist diatribe in the *Fortnightly* which one has always meant to read, and which one is now dull enough to read in earnest. But journals and magazines fail one at last, and there is nothing for it but to fall back upon books. It is a curious topic of speculation how the books come together on a doctor's table. In Swiss hotels a very curious library often grows up out of the leavings of over-burdened travellers. We have sometimes wondered whether the books in the waiting-room are bequests or legacies suffering from various forms of mental alienation. There is a *Book of Beauty*. There is a book of sermons. There is a copy of Bright's Speeches. A treatise on Gout lies on the top of a much-thumbed volume of the Idyls. Beside them lies the second volume of the last fashionable novel. Across the table, bound in green and gold, runs the name of *Baron Lamb, or Christian Resignation*, a present from the authoress. The parson is deep in the book of sermons. The governess has been trying the *Shorn Lamb*, and has put it down. The rubicund banker is turning over a volume with Doré's illustrations, and muttering from time to time "Insane, quite insane." For one part we seize the *Cornhill* and gravely plunge into *Alexander's Feast*. But not even the genius of Dryden can charm away the tedium of such a morning as this. There is a general air of fidgetiness, of impatience, about the room. The exquisite has given up drumming on the window, and is pensively contemplating his boots. The man of business has twice compared his watch in a leisurely some sort of way with the clock. The old stager, accustomed to the ways of waiting-rooms, sleeps lightly, awakening with a gleam of hope at each opening of the door. One after another disappears, and yet the room seems just as full as before. The banker slams in Doré, and wants to know what is the good of an engagement if one is kept waiting the whole morning. The portly mamma rings the bell to inquire when the doctor will "really" be able to attend to her suffering daughter. The governess looks nervously at her watch, as if it were very nearly the hour for her pupil. The Sister of Mercy has put her book of Hours in her pocket, and looks as if she were secretly telling her beads. Every head goes up when the door opens, and everybody looks very angry at finding it is not his turn. On this question of succession, indeed, bitter suspicions begin to prevail. It is darkly hinted that the dignified servant in whose hands are our destinies is accessible to bribes. The suspicion becomes a revolt when the fashionable young fellow, after an interview with that functionary, is promised to "see the doctor next." The girl of the season rises with majesty, and thinks "we may as well go home." A portly person with a massive watch-chain dashes down the *Daily Telegraph*, and denounces with energy this system of "favouritism." All glare at the dignified servant, and the dignified servant with a bland indifference to probabilities promises each remonstrant that the doctor will see him in a few minutes. The third repetition of this assurance is received with general derision. The man with the watch chain points indignantly to the indubitable evidence of the clock. The Sister of Mercy fixes a stony eye upon the imperturbable functionary and moves her lips energetically, as if praying for him. The old stager simply wakes up from sleep, inquires "My turn?" and nods quietly again. It is at that moment of general insurrection that the finger of the bland functionary points to my remote corner, and I find there is an end even to waiting for the doctor.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.*

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 17.)

THERE is an obvious difficulty in criticizing a work which appears under such circumstances as *Edwin Drood*. We can hardly look at it as a detached performance, and form a simple judgment of its intrinsic merits. We remember at every page that we are reading the last words of a man who, whatever place he may occupy in the opinion of posterity, certainly possessed some faculties in almost unequalled perfection. Like other last words they may be trivial or eloquent, but this accidental interest eclipses, for the time at least, any more permanent interest which they might possess if read simply for themselves. We read about Edwin Drood and John Jasper and Durdles and Mr. Crisparkle, but we cannot help thinking of Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp and Dick Swiveller and Oliver Twist, and all the numerous family of predecessors who acknowledge the same parent. We have indeed a feeling, which it would be impossible to disguise, that the younger branches are by no means distinguished by the freshness and vigour which charmed us in the old days. Mr. Dickens had undoubtedly a wonderful fertility of invention within certain limits, but no human brain could supply so many successive crops without showing some distinct symptoms of exhaustion. Indeed the most unequivocal merits of Mr. Dickens' writings are precisely those which are least able to bear the influence of time. The most vivid impression which we receive from the *Pickwick Papers* or from *Martin Chuzzlewit* is that they were the work of a man in a state of most enviable and exuberant animal spirits. They are animated by a kind of rollicking and jovial humour which forbids us to look too closely into their defects, and which could scarcely be expected to survive the period of early manhood. The love of the grotesque in every shape is natural, and not ungraceful, when it is the spontaneous expression of the irrepressible vivacity of a young man amused by everything he sees, and unable to walk down a commonplace London street without finding food for laughter at every corner. But when the same mass is grotesque and eccentric in cold blood, after the natural effervescence of his youth has subsided, it makes a rather melancholy impression upon us, and reminds us unpleasantly of the artificial laughter by which an old actor tries to simulate an impossible and perennial juvenility. Mr. Dickens, like many other distinguished writers, was to a considerable extent the slave of his own success, and was hampered by the inevitable rivalry of his former self. He played his old tricks with something of his old humour; but the spontaneous impulse decayed, and the unconscious quaintness degenerated into a mannerism which was not seldom unequivocally tedious. Nor can it be said that the power of drawing character has not also undergone a decline in freshness. This decline is, however, compensated by any remarkable display of the more substantial qualities which ripen, rather than decay, in maturer life. There was a certain thinness about his characters at the best of times. There was little depth of sentiment or power of reflection. With an extraordinary capacity for catching the external aspects of things, and seeing with incredible rapidity all that a man could see in a glance, he seldom penetrated to any of the deeper springs of emotion, or gave much proof of purely intellectual power. For this reason his pathos was generally rather repulsive to his more thoughtful readers. Words and tears, though admirable sketches, never rose to the level of tragedy as by the great masters. To the last he showed many flashes of the old inimitable spirit of fun; but yet, as that power grew inevitably weaker, one could not but feel more strongly his comparative incapacity for appealing to other sources of interest.

The first chapter of the present book serve as an illustration of some of these remarks. To take one trifling but significant peculiarity, we have Mr. Dickens' old taste for extraordinary collections of proper names. The chief characters are named Drood, Jasper, Crisparkle, Bud, Twinkleton, Sapsea, Durdles, Landless, Grewgious, Honeythunder, Datchery, Bazzard, Tartar, and Billickin, besides a street orchin named Deputy or Winks. Where, one asks, in the name of all that is wonderful, did Mr. Dickens ever rake together so amazing a museum? We have discovered at different times that many of his queerest appellatives were genuine surnames under which some of our fellow-creatures pass their innocent moments; and, for anything we know, every one of the above may have a precedent in real life. Still it almost passes the degree of belief which one is apt to concede even to a novel, to imagine that three such persons as Grewgious, Honeythunder, and Crisparkle could ever come together in this world. The system is, however, characteristic. Balzac in his novels, and novels is very eloquent upon the influence of names, and explains with apparently cogent reasoning that a person named Z. Marcas must necessarily be an unrecognised man of genius. If Mr. Dickens' creations were the victims of a similar influence, we should fancy ourselves from the above collection to be entering a museum of human oddities. And unluckily there is too much truth in the supposition. Each of the unlucky beings marked in this singular manner has some personal peculiarity almost as distinctive as his name; and, as a general rule, one can more or less faintly trace the association of ideas which led to the system of christening. Honeythunder, on the part of our fresh example of that race of mankind which seems above all others to have excited Mr. Dickens' most irrepressible disgust—the sham philanthropist whose virtue is of the most combative, ostentatious, and uncharitable type. We do not doubt that such people exist, but we think that, on the contrary, there may be a real family of Honeythunders; and the character is about as unusual as the name; and the almost infantile notion of satire which is implied in calling a man Honeythunder in order to make him ridiculous is exemplified only too consistently in the language and actions of Mr. Honeythunder. His very name, Mr. Honeythunder is a mere wooden figure, as lifeless as that which Mr. Quilp was in the habit of belabouring, pretty much in the same spirit as that in which Mr. Dickens belabours sham philanthropists, though from less amiable motives. The worst of it is that Mr. Honeythunder, as fanciful as he may be as an idea of Mr. Dickens' earlier creations, is far less amusing, simply because a man when he is over fifty cannot design grotesques with the spirit which he possessed when he was under thirty. The oddity, as we have said, remains, but oddity requires to be carried off by a certain reckless audacity which is only to be expected from a youthful author. Honeythunder, it is to be added, is only a subsidiary character, as he is one of the least satisfactory in the book; but the same taint of mannerism and forced humour is more or less evident in most of the other actors.

To make a more serious criticism, the pathetic and passionate parts of the book are, as usual with the author, the least satisfactory. There is some love-making which reminds us of Dora in *David Copperfield*, and there is a murderer (so at least we infer, though the mystery is not fully revealed) of the melodramatic type. This person endeavours to recommend himself to a young lady, whom, after the fashion of his kind, he regards with a certain wolfish admiration, by insinuating that if she marries him he will not procure the execution of another young man for a crime which he has himself committed. The general situation of the brutal villain threatening the amiable heroine into compliance with his wishes by revealing part of his diabolical character is familiar enough. We quote a fragment of his address as a specimen of the more high-flown passages:—

"Kiss me," says the villain, "even when my dear boy was affianced to you, I loved you madly; even when I thought his happiness in having you for wife was certain, I loved you madly; even when I strove to make him more ardently devoted to you, I loved you madly; even when he gave me the picture of your lovely face, so carelessly traduced by him, which I feigned to hang always in my bed for his sake, but worshipped in torment for years, I loved you madly; in the distasteful work of the day, in the wakeful misery of the night, girded by sordid realities, or wandering through Paradises and Hells of visions into which I rushed, carrying your vision in my arms, I loved you madly."

In this precious oration we recognise the worst style of Mr. Dickens, "ticking off" each point (as Mr. Grewgious expresses it on a similar occasion) by the burden of "I loved you madly." But do we recognise anything like the language of a passionate and blackhearted villain trying to bully a timid girl? It is the sort of oration which a silly boy, nourished on bad novels, might prepare for such an occasion; but it is stiff and artificial and jerky to a degree which excludes any belief in real passion. It is rounded off prettily enough for a peroration in a debating society; or it might be a fair piece of acting for a romantic young tradesman who fancied himself doing his love-making in the high poetic style; but it has an air of affectation and mock-heroics which is palpably inappropriate to the place. It is really curious that so keen an observer should diverge into such poor and stilted bombast whenever he tries the note of intense emotion.

"In spite, however, of this and more which might be fairly said, there is much in *Edwin Drood* to remind us more pleasantly of the author's best days. There are a good many passages of genuine and easy humour; and, if the manner is apt to be rather cramped and deficient in the old flow and vivacity, there is yet abundant fertility in inventing really telling characters. There is nothing indeed to set beside our old familiar friends, such as Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp, but there is something which nobody but Mr. Dickens himself could have written. The story, too, so far as we can judge from a fragment, is more skilfully put together than was usually the case, and may be read with interest in spite of the absence of a conclusion. We may guess pretty safely how the schemes of the bad characters would have been defeated, and all the good people portioned off with comfortable incomes and abundance of olive-branches. And we may welcome many touches of scenery and the picturesque description of the old cathedral town, whose identity may be recognised under its alias of Cloisterham. By way of conclusion, we will quote one quaint fragment in which there is, as it seems to us, a more vivid gleam than usual of the old humour. The villain Jasper and the shambling old gravedigger Durdles are conversing in the cathedral by night—the "old 'uns," we may explain, referring to the occupants of the ancient tombs:—

"This is good stuff, Mister Jarsper."

"It is verygood stuff, I hope. I bought it unpropus.'

"They don't show, you see, the old 'uns don't, Mister Jarsper."

"It would be a more confused world than it is, if they could."

"Well, it *would* lead towards a mixing of things." Durdles acquiesces; pausing on the remark, as if the idea of ghosts had not previously presented itself to him in a merely inconvenient light, domestically or chronologically.

After which Mr. Durdles proceeds to expound a theory that there are ghosts of other things as well as men and women, and illustrates it by relating how he once heard the "ghost of a terrific shriek, which shriek was followed by the ghost of the howl of a dog; a long, dismal, woeful howl, such as a dog gives when a person's dead." Mr. Durdles can really talk very agreeably under the circumstances.

* *The Mystery of Edwin Drood.* By Charles Dickens. London: Chapman & Hall. 1870.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY AT LIVERPOOL.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 17.)

THE annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been looked forward to this year with more than the ordinary degree of interest and suspense. The office of president at the Liverpool sitting was, at the close of last year's meeting, assigned to Professor Huxley, whose inaugural discourse could not fail, it was felt, to form one of the most striking characteristics of the Society's proceedings. Professor Huxley has remarkable abilities. On his own ground as a biologist or physiologist his attainments have advanced him to the highest rank among the scientific men of our day. Without having associated his name as yet with any conspicuous discovery or novel stage in science, he has shown a grasp of the general problems of vital physics and a power of co-ordinating the results of separate or independent inquiry, such as to give him in some sort a place among the class of original thinkers or prime movers of the intellect of the day. Unflinching boldness in enunciating his views, unsurpassed clearness and vigour of expression, and a devotion to scientific truth not less deep or sincere than that which earnest men bring to the object of religious worship, could not fail to secure for his utterances upon the problems which he was specially set himself to explore the weight of a first-rate authority. Where Professor Huxley has hitherto failed to engage confidence among minds of the widest and most philosophical culture, is where he displays the ambition of pushing the methods which he has learnt to pursue so well in his proper field of thought into problems with which they are no longer commensurate, and of subjecting to the sway of a special department of science the entire empire of intellect. Resting with an insistence all but exclusive upon the physical basis of life, his system would take little heed of phenomena or laws not less witnessed by consciousness, or confirmed by experience, such as are incapable of a material test or verification by the bodily organs. Professing the power of reconciling metaphysics or even ontology with the facts and laws of physiology, he has given us in his latest writings to see how easily and how dogmatically he can make metaphysics finally disappear in a materialistic vortex. An occasion which seemed to invite, or which certainly gave scope for a general, not to say an encyclopædic, treatment of the existing state of science in its widest and most comprehensive range, could hardly be other than one of peril for a man who frankly accepts the post of vanguard in the march of physical evolutionism, and for whom neither the heavy masses of traditional orthodoxy nor the more flying columns of contemporary criticism have any appreciable terrors.

It was probably to some extent a disappointment to both friends and foes when Professor Huxley sketched out, in his opening sentences on Wednesday evening, to a crowded and eager audience in St. George's Hall, the programme of his presidential address. It was not his intention to attempt, on this occasion, a panoramic survey of the whole world of science. He has avoided thereby, with much discretion, the snare to which the characteristic bent of his temperament might lead him. And we have, in consequence, no criticism to offer such as we felt bound to pass upon the narrow and perverted method displayed in his treatment of philosophical subjects in his recent volume of *Lay Sermons*. He would not even venture upon a connected sketch of what was being done in the one great province of biology which his special researches have made pre-eminently his own. His design for the evening was narrowed to putting before his audience the history of the rise and progress of a single biological doctrine, together with the evidence which has been brought to bear upon it by the labours of the most recent investigators and similarly qualified. The controversy into which he thus led his hearers concerns what is popularly known as "spontaneous generation." Is life in every form evolved from pre-existing germs, whether absolutely like in kind or subject to certain definite limitations? or can life be engendered *de novo* out of inorganic materials, or out of matter in a lower form of organization, such as vegetable products from which all higher or animal life has been previously eliminated? In this important controversy Professor Huxley has for once the advantage of taking with him the sympathies of at least the major portion of his audience. His side is the refutation of the advocates of spontaneous or equivocal generation he was at one with the prevalent and united force of traditional orthodox. Such had not always been the fortune of pan-spermatism. When first announced, it had to run counter to the philosophic and religious belief of all previous ages. It was Francesco Redi, professor at Florence, from whom came the first enunciation of the hypothesis that all living matter has sprung from pre-existing matter. His *Esperienze intorno alla Generazione degl' Insetti*, published in 1668, gave to the world the original idea the growth of which Professor Huxley makes it his business to trace. It has been counted among the many glories of Harvey to have been the first, as in other important matters, the first to declare the opposition of fact to venerable authority. Harvey, some years senior to Redi, had studied in the same schools, and under the same masters. But Professor Huxley can discover no evidence to justify the widespread notion of Harvey on the part of our great countryman. From the *Exercitationes de Generatione* the most that appears clear is that Harvey believed all animals and plants to have sprung from what he terms a *primordium vegetale*, or, as would now be said, a "vegetative germ," which he further asserts is "oviform" or egglike. Not, he is careful to add, that the development takes place in the shape of an egg, but that it has the constitution or nature of one. Harvey's main concern is not so much with the origin of life, or generation in the physiological sense, as with its development. His great object was the establishment of the doctrine of epigenesis. Harvey's language is such in different places as to favour both the idea of *omne vivum ex vivo*, and that of spontaneous or equivocal generation. The experiment by which Redi first substantiated his hypothesis was simple enough. "Here are dead animals or pieces of meat," said he. I expose them to the air in a gauze chamber, and in a few days they swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the dead flesh, but if I put similar bodies while quite fresh into a jar, and tie some fine gauze over the top of the jar, not a maggot makes its appearance." These maggots were beyond doubt hatched from eggs laid by flies upon the flesh. Like most discoverers, Redi had to pay the penalty of a supposed contravention of Scripture. The generation of bees from the carcase of a lion was brought against him by his adversaries out of the history of Samson in the Book of Judges. The wheel of preposession has since come round, and the upholders of Holy Writ may claim the Italian philosopher, with his British expositor at his side, against what is now stigmatized as the heterodox or Mosaic theory of life as *omne vivum ex ovo*. Professor Huxley proses a new and clearer nomenclature for the two sides of this controversy. "Biogenesis" and "Abiogenesis" express most distinctly the several doctrines that life must or may not be produced from previously living matter. It was, however, clear to Redi that there was no such thing as biogenesis. By no one instance which is that of common and ordinary occurrence, the living parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself, like giving rise to like. This has been termed "Homogenesis." By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those which the parent, the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent. This ought strictly speaking to be called "Heterogenesis," the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent. The term "Heterogenesis," however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted a better, "Xenogenesis," which means the generation of something foreign. The experiments of Buffon and Needham, which gave rise to the doctrine of "organic molecules," or indestructible germs of life, approximated closely to the idea of Xenogenesis. A piece of beef, for instance, or a handful of hay, is not dead, save in a limited sense. The beef is dead ox, and the hay is dead grass, yet the organic molecules of the beef or the grass are not dead, but are ready to manifest their vitality as soon as the bovine or herbaceous shrouds in which they are imprisoned are rent by the macerating action of water.

Before the birth of modern chemistry by the modern optical arts, this was Professor Huxley allows, a most ingenious and suggestive speculation. What he terms the great tragedy of science—the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact—was reserved for the Abbé Spallanzani. After totally excluding the air from vessels in which experiments like those of the English naturalist were performed, and subjecting them and their contents to the temperature of boiling water, no animalcules, the Italian showed, ever made their appearance. Still it is one thing, the lecturer properly explained, to refute a proposition, and another to prove the scientific truth of a doctrine which implicity or explicitly contradicts it. The discovery of oxygen threw new light upon the conditions of life, as well as upon those singular changes in organic matters which are known as fermentation and putrefaction. What might not have happened to the organic matter of the infusions or to the oxygen of the air in Spallanzani's experiments? What seems to add, that in the development of life which ought to have taken place had not been checked or prevented by these changes? The battle had, therefore, to be fought again. It was taken up by Schultze and Schwann, by whom the air in their experimental vessels was passed through red-hot tubes, or through strong sulphuric acid. Living things were found. The experiments of Cagniard de La Tour upon yeast led him to the belief in microscopical organisms as the cause of fermentation and putrefaction. Ridiculed by Berzelius and Liebig, this hypothesis was in 1843 confirmed by Helmholtz, who, by simply interposing a membrane, showed that the passage of solid organic bodies was indispensable to either putrescence or fermentation. This was anterior to Professor Graham's experiments upon colloids. The researches of Schroeder and Dusch, which were simply refinements upon those of Redi, established the same result, by interposing a filter or sieve of cotton-wool; and the beautiful experiments of Dr. Tyndall have, within the last year crowned, it may be said, the edifice of proof. It has been considered by abiogenists as absurd that the whole air should be so thick with germs as the doctrine of biogeny requires. But ordinary air has been shown by Professor Tyndall to be no better than a sort of "stirabout" of excessively minute solid particles which are almost, if not wholly, destructible by heat. When these were strained off and the air rendered optically pure by being passed through cottonwool, no development of life was found to take place.

The careful experiments of M. Pasteur, which Professor Huxley rightly upholds as having withstood every attack made upon them, are brought forward to carry the victory of the biogenist forces along the whole line. On the other side there have to be considered the remarkable facts to which Dr. Charlton Bastian has made of late some highly curious additions. That out of inorganic chemical substances such as sugar or tartrate of ammonia, or out of organic matters such as yeast or infusion of hay, exposed in hermetically sealed vessels to a temperature between 146° and 155° C. (295° to 302° F.) for four hours, living organisms have been evolved, is a fact which has to be met. Some error, we